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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
WOOD'S HIGH GRADE SEEDS
AND GUIDE FOR THE FARM & GARDEN.



GLADIOLUS & COSMOS
MAKE BEAUTIFUL
SUMMER & FALL FLOWERS

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
SEED GROWERS & MERCHANTS,
RICHMOND, VA.

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SOUTHERN BEAUTY CANTALOUPE.

(This was omitted from our regular list of Cantaloupes. It is too valuable to be left out, and we insert it on this cover page, which is printed after the rest of the Catalogue.)

A new Cantaloupe of Southern origin, which promises to be one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation for a market and shipping melon. In shape it is somewhat similar to the Extra Early Hackensack, but is more profitable than that variety. It is remarkably free from rot of all sorts caused by damp and rainy weather, and will hold up for a long time after they have ripened, the outer rind remaining firm and sound for at least ten days after ripening. It is of delicious flavor, and its fine shipping, keeping and market qualities are bound to make it popular with our Southern growers. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CULTURAL INFORMATION FOR FLOWER SEEDS,

See pages 41 to 52.

Read carefully the following remarks, so that a proper selection of seeds may be made for a succession of flowers throughout the season:

- A.—Annual.** Lasts one year, producing flowers and seeds the first season. They sometimes come up year after year from self-sown seed. Among these are some of the most beautiful and showy flowers, and a selection of various sorts will give an uninterrupted succession and gorgeous display from early summer till frost.
- B.—Biennial.** Lasts two years. Generally bloom the second season.
- P.—Perennial.** Lasting three or more years, usually blooming the second season, and continuing for years.
- H.—Hardy.** Hardy annuals (**H. A.**) can be sown in open border in March or April, thinning out or transplanting as necessary. Hardy Biennials (**H. B.**) and Perennials (**H. P.**) can also be sown at this time or later in the summer or fall. Started in the fall or very early in the spring, they usually bloom the first season.

- H. H.—Half-hardy** Annuals (**H. H. A.**), Biennials (**H. H. B.**), and Perennials (**H. H. P.**) require a rather longer time to establish themselves, and being more tender when young, should, if wanted to bloom early, be started in the house or hot-bed. Out-of-doors they can be sown in the latter part of April or first of May. Most **H. H. B.** and **H. H. P.** started in the house bloom the first season.
- T.—Tender** Annuals (**T. A.**), Biennials (**T. B.**), or Perennials (**T. P.**) require about same treatment as **H. H.** Annuals, with more caution as to exposure, keeping in pots longer, and removing outside only when the weather is settled and warm. Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Cyclamen, Gloxinias, Primulas and Smilax should be kept growing in pots, shifting to larger sizes as the growth requires.
- Seeds with a horny shell**, like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glories, should have a small hole filed through the outer shell or soaked in warm water thirty-six hours before planting.

Figures 1, 2, 3 are indicative of the season at which the plants usually bloom, viz.: 1, early in the summer; 2, about mid-summer; 3, late in the summer and fall. Where the blooming season extends, two figures are used, viz.: 1-3 means from early in the summer till fall.

To Our Friends

and Patrons:



✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧

IN issuing our Nineteenth Annual Catalogue we have endeavored to make it not only the handsomest, most helpful and most valuable of Seed Catalogues, but really a complete manual for the farm and garden. The Calendar, which gives the different vegetables, flowers and farm crops that can be planted each month in the year, will be found very useful as a reminder of what can be planted at different seasons. The information about Grass, Clover and all farm seeds is very full and complete, and the suggestions given as to mixtures and kinds of grasses and clovers adapted to different soils and situations are from years of experience.

The large and gratifying increase in our business from year to year is the best evidence as to the high quality of our seeds and our satisfactory methods of business, and our constant efforts are to steadily improve, not only the strains of seeds offered, but also our facilities for handling our business.

On our seed farms and in our trial grounds are expended thousands of dollars in testing and growing the very best seed stocks that it is possible to grow—stocks that are adapted in their maturity, growth and development to the soil and climate of the South.

In our offices, stores and warehouses we have an equipment for the conduct of the seed business which is unsurpassed in this country. In our seed warehouses alone we have a floor space of 37,200 square feet, and have all modern improvements for the proper handling of our business.

Thanking our customers for their patronage in the past, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same, we promise to give the most prompt and careful attention to all orders, whether large or small.

Wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year, we remain, very truly yours,

RICHMOND, VA., *January, 1899.*

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE.

SEND YOUR ORDER IN EARLY, before the rush of business comes on, giving with every order your name, post-office, railroad depot, express office, and State, written as plainly as possible.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Money can safely be sent by bank check, post-office order, express money order, registered letter, or express. Postage stamp remittances in small amounts are also satisfactory.

QUICK FREIGHT SHIPMENTS. Richmond is the best distributing point in the South, railroads radiating in every direction giving prompt and efficient service and low freight rates. Nearly every order is filled the same day as received, so that our customers can depend on having their orders filled promptly and delivered without any delay.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS. By special agreement, the express companies will carry seeds and plants from Richmond to all points in the South at a rate of twenty per cent. less than usual merchandise rates.

In Virginia the rate on five pounds or less to any point in the State is 25 cents; on fifty pounds or less, 50 cents; more than fifty pounds, one and one-half times the freight rate (not released) on the same class of goods.

SEEDS BY MAIL POSTAGE PAID. We pay the postage on packets, ounces and quarter-pounds. When ordering in larger quantities to be sent by mail, add for postage 8 cents per pound or pint, 15 cents per quart, except on Onion sets, postage on which is 10 cents per quart.

PREMIUMS. Don't forget that for every \$1.00 remitted for seeds in packets and ounces you can order 25 cents worth extra. Thus, for \$1.00 remitted, order \$1.25 worth; for \$2.00 remitted, order \$2.50 worth, and so on. **This applies to packets and ounces only.**

WOOD'S PACKET SEEDS are extra large, well filled packets, containing, in most instances, two or three times the quantity of seeds contained in the half-size, poorly-filled packets and commission seeds sold throughout the country. We believe in supplying liberal-sized packets of best seeds at reasonable prices.

PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, SEED GRAIN, SEED POTATOES, and other field seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this catalogue are those ruling at the time this is issued in January. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will always fill any orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS. While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter connected with the goods we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once, and any money that has been paid for them will be refunded. Every order received for articles in this catalogue will be executed on these conditions only.

GARDEN AND FARM CALENDAR.

The directions given here apply to those sections where the climate is about the same as Richmond. For other sections allowance must be made according as they are earlier or later.

January.

Send in your order for **WOOD'S SEEDS** as early as possible, so that you will have them on hand as the sowing seasons come round. Prepare hot beds and sow in same early Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Cauliflower and Onion. Further South early sowing of Peas and Radishes can be made in the open ground. Prepare land for Potatoes. Top dress Asparagus beds with manure, also giving an application of salt or kainit. Cut poles and stakes for Pole Beans and Peas. Sow Pansy and other flower seeds in hot beds for later transplanting.

For the Farm.—Canada Field Peas are about the only farm seeds that can safely be sown in this month, although if the weather is open every opportunity should be taken to prepare land for Grasses and Clovers and other crops to be put in later.

February.

Sow in hot-beds or cold frames early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Beet, Onion, Lettuce, Radish; and in hot-beds sow Egg Plant, Tomato and Pepper. The last of the month sow in open ground early peas, Spring Kale, Beets, Spinach, Carrot, Celery, Radish and Parsley. Set out Onion Sets, Horse Radish roots and hardy Lettuce plants. Further South early plantings of Potatoes can be made. Hardy flower seeds can be forwarded either by sowing in hot-beds or in pots and boxes in the house for later transplantation. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass, the earlier in the spring this is sown the better.

For the Farm.—Prepare plant beds and put in Tobacco seed. Sow Canada Field Peas and White Oats, and towards the end of the month, Grass and Clover Seeds can safely be put in. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for sheep grazing.

March.

This is the active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seeds, and the sooner most of them are sown the better, if the weather is favorable. We name them in the order in which they should be sown, viz.: Garden Peas in varieties for succession, Cauliflower, Early Cabbage seed, Onion, Celery, Spinach, Leek, Parsley, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Asparagus, Carrot, Parsnip, Salsify, etc. Under glass, sow Tomato, Pepper, and Egg-Plant seed. Plant Irish Potatoes, Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, Onion Sets, etc. Set out Cauliflower, Cabbage, Onions, and Lettuce plants, from hot-beds, after they have been hardened by leaving the glass open at night. Sow Herbs in a warm border. Prepare Melon, Cucumber and Squash hills for later planting. Sow the hardy kinds of flower seeds, as they will flower earlier. Sow Lawn Grass Seed.

For the Farm.—Sow Winter and Spring Oats, Canada Field Peas with Oats, Clover seed, Grass seeds of all sorts, Tobacco seed. Plant Artichoke for hogs. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape.

April.

Plant Early Potatoes. Sow Cabbage, Lettuce and Tomato in open ground for succession. Sow Beets, Celery, Carrot, Salsify, Parsnip, Onion, Radish, Spring Kale, Asparagus, Globe Artichoke, Parsley, Mangel Wurzel and Herbs. Put out Cabbage plants, Onion Sets and Asparagus Roots; bed Sweet Potatoes; plant early Corn, Garden Peas, Snap Beans, and later in the month Cucumber, Squash, Watermelon and Cantaloupe can be planted. Vine Seeds are tender, so should the weather be cold or wet, defer planting till May. Lawn Grass Seed can also be sown any time this month but the earlier the better. Sow hardy Flower Seeds, and after the middle of the month the half hardy kinds can also be sown, and Dahlias, Gladiolus and Canna Bulbs set out.

For the Farm.—Sow Clover and Grass Seeds, but get them in as early as you can. Later in the month sow Mangel Wurzel for stock; plant Corn, Cotton, Chufas, Peanuts, etc.

May.

Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. We name the seeds in the order of their hardiness: Asparagus seed can yet be sown, likewise Carrot, Salsify, Parsley, Beet, Pole and Snap Beans, Sugar Corn, and Tomato of all kinds. Plant Black-eye Peas, Lima Beans, Squash, Cucumber, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Okra and Pumpkin seed. Late Cabbage seed can be sown this month to make plants for setting out for fall use. Set out plants of Tomato, Pepper, Strawberry, Sweet Potato and Egg-Plant. Sow flower seeds and plant flowering bulbs.

For the Farm.—Plant Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzel for winter feeding of stock. All the Sorghums, Millets and Fodder plants can be sown; likewise Cow Peas, Soja, Navy and Tree Beans. Chufas, or Earth Almonds, should be planted now, likewise Peanuts and Cotton. Set out Tobacco plants.

June.

Set out Cabbage, Tomato, Egg-Plant, Pepper and Sweet Potato plants. Sow Tomato for late crop, likewise Late Cabbage and Cauliflower for winter use. Plant Okra, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Squash

and Pumpkin for late use, and Snap and Pole Beans and Sweet Corn for succession. Plant Late Potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm.—Sow the Millets, Cow Peas, Sorghum, Soja Beans, Navy Beans, and plant Late Corn. Mangel Wurzel Beets can yet be sown for stock, but the seed should be soaked twenty-four hours before sowing.

July.

Plant Snap Beans for succession and Sugar Corn for late roasting ears. Set out Late Cabbage plants for winter use, likewise Celery plants. This is the best month to sow Ruta Bagas, but they can also be sown in August. Plant Cucumbers for pickling and table, and Late Potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm.—Sow German or Hungarian Millet for hay or fodder; likewise Corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, as an improver of the soil, and for grain. Plant Navy Beans, Black, Black eye and Whippoorwill Peas. Sow Crimson Clover at the last working of Corn or Cotton.

August.

This month is often a period of drought, and the best way to retain the moisture in the soil for your growing crop is to keep it loose and well worked. Always remember that good cultivation is essential to success. Continue planting Snap Beans for the table and pickles. If any Cabbage plants remain unplanted, put out at once; likewise Celery plants. Trim off the tops of Celery before planting, if the plants are large. Sow Wood's Cabbage Lettuce seed for fall heading, likewise Endive. Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas sown this month yield a good fall crop. Sow Spinach and Kale. Finish sowing Ruta Baga seed. All kinds of Turnip seeds can be sown during the month. Crimson Clover is one of the best crops grown and should be sown on every vacant place where crops have been cleared off; if it is not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under.

For the Farm.—Buckwheat, Rye and Barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing, and afterwards will make a crop of grain.

September.

Our Fall Catalogue, issued about Sept. 1st, gives full information about all seeds and bulbs for fall sowing, mailed free upon request. Sow Lettuce, early Cabbage, Cauliflower and Onion for transplanting in November. Sow the Cabbage late in the month, otherwise they may go to seed. Put out Onion Sets. Sow Winter Radishes, Spinach, Turnips, Mustard, Corn Salad and Kale. Dutch Bulbs, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., can be planted towards the end of the month. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass. Nothing adds more to the attractiveness and beauty of a home than a nicely kept green lawn.

For the Farm.—Sow Crimson Clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time during the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing and hay. Land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Winter Oats will do well sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter. Sow all kinds of Grass and Clover seeds and Winter and Sand Vetch. Continue to sow Barley and Rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain.

October.

Put out Onion Sets. Sow Cabbage (early sorts), Turnips for Salad, Kale, Mustard, Spinach and Lettuce. Towards the end of the month set out Cabbage and Lettuce plants to stand out during the winter. Sow Lawn Grass Seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, etc. Sow Pansy seed in cold frames for spring plants.

For the Farm.—All kinds of Grass and Clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier Clover seed is put in the better. Sow Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Vetches. If you have not received a copy of our Fall Catalogue giving full information in regard to these crops send for same at once.

November.

Sow Lettuce and early varieties of Cabbage in cold frames, leaving the glass off at times to harden them. Set out Cabbage and Lettuce plants. Lawn Grass Seed can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in the better. All kinds of Flowering Bulbs set out in the fall can be put in this month.

For the Farm.—Wheat, Rye, Barley, Timothy and Herds' Grass seed can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in the better.

December.

The only seeding that can be done this month is in the hot bed or greenhouse. Cabbage and Lettuce can be sown towards the end of the month, and Beets, Radish and Lettuce in hot-beds usually proves very profitable and satisfactory.

McDOWELL Co., N. C., March 8, 1898.—I have used your seed, and found the packets contain more, and I think every one of them germinate. I never had so many plants, both flower and vegetable, until I used your seed. Have highly recommended them to my friends.

Mrs. D. A. BROWN.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

In their proper seasons, we will have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky, and all grown from the very best seeds. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be packed in moss, and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail are at purchasers' risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid laying over in express office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped on Saturday unless specially ordered.

If to be mailed, add 5 cents per dozen, 15 cents per 100 for postage.

Early Cabbage Plants. Ready January, February, March, and April. Per 100, 30c.; 1,000, \$2.50.

Late Cabbage Plants. Ready June, July, and August. Price per 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Tomato Plants. Ready April, May, June and July. Hot-bed plants per dozen, 10c.; 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, large and stocky, per dozen, 15c.; 100, 75c.; 1,000, \$6.00.

Cauliflower Plants. Ready January, February and March, and for late planting during July and August. Price per 100, 50c.; 1,000, \$4.

Celery Plants. Ready June, July and August. Per 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.00.

Lettuce Plants. Ready February, March, April, October and November. Per 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Egg Plants. Ready May and June. Per doz. 20c.; 100, \$1.00.

Sweet Potato Plants. Ready May and June. Per 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Pepper Plants. Ready May and June. Per doz., 20c.; 100, \$1. **Hop Plants,** 25c. each; \$2 per doz.

Sage Roots, 10c. each; 75c. per doz. **Thyme Roots,** 10c. each; 75c. per doz.

Horse Radish Roots, doz. 20c.; 100, 60c. **Rhubarb Roots,** strong roots, 10c. each; \$1.00 per doz.



COLD FRAMES AND HOT BEDS.

It is not necessary, in the vicinity of Richmond and farther South, except in mountainous districts, to use hot-beds so generally or to generate as much heat for same as is necessary in the North and West. The geniality of this climate makes it unnecessary to grow Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, and other cold-natured plants in hot-beds, as they will do well in cold frames and succeed nicely with the protection that the cold frame affords. The best way of growing these varieties for the earliest setting out in spring is to sow the seed in cold frames in November. If, however, it is desired to sow in midwinter, it would be advisable to start the seed in gentle hot-beds in January or February. Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper, Sweet Potato, and other tender plants, of course require some heat from manure as well as the protection of the glass, but Tomato seed or any hardier seeds sown in March will do very well in cold frames without any bottom heat. A great variety of early vegetables are also grown in hot-beds and cold frames, such as Radish, Lettuce, Beets, Cucumbers, etc., and under careful management these crops grown in this way prove very profitable. To the private gardener it is a very great satisfaction to grow and have these vegetables fresh during the winter, when otherwise they would not be able to obtain them.

HOW TO MAKE THE FRAMES. The frames should be made permanent, hence it is best to choose a situation fully exposed to the sun, and, as much as convenient, protected from the northwest winds. The south side of a house is a very good situation. The ground must be elevated enough to give good drainage, as wet soil will be too cold for the plants. If the ground is elevated sufficiently to allow the frame to be sunk a few inches in the ground, it will in bleak positions make the frame warmer; or the frame can be built on the level, and soil thrown around the boards to keep it warm; or if slight heat is required, hot manure banked against it will give it heat and extra protection. As the frames are expected to last for years, it is best to obtain good heart lumber from one to one-and-a-half inches thick. Drive down stakes at the corners and nail boards to them. The size of hot-bed sash is usually three feet wide and six feet long. If, then, it is desired to make a frame to hold two sash, it will require a board six feet long to enclose each side; in fact, it would be six feet square; or to accommodate three sash, it would require boards nine feet long, and so on, according to the number of sash which it is desired to use. It is best to have extra posts or stakes every six feet to support the boards, as the outside soil will have a tendency to make them give way. Likewise, bars will be required to run across the frame three feet apart (the width of the sash) to slide the sash on and aid in supporting the frame. The back of the frame should be six inches higher than the front, so as to give the sash a slant, and carry off rain and receive the sun's rays to best advantage.

SOIL AND HEAT. The soil should be at least eight to ten inches lower than the glass. Good light soil should be used, but it is best not to have it rich, otherwise plants may suffer if transplanted to poorer ground than the soil in the frames. Fresh air must be given, except in excessively cold weather, by either raising the sash or sliding it little or much, according to the outside temperature. In severely cold weather, especially at night, the glass should be covered with mats, straw or pine tags in order to give protection.

TO MAKE HOT-BEDS. To make hot-beds it is necessary to use fresh, hot stable manure, and to mix it with about one-fourth its bulk of leaves. Spread out the manure or mixture and sprinkle it well with water, and pile up a few days, until it begins to ferment; then throw the soil out of the frames to a depth of twelve inches or more and spread in the manure or mixture, and trample it and water it well, and cover with about six inches of soil; then put on the sash for two or three days, until it becomes a little heated, when seeds of tender plants can be sown. Tender plants, such as Tomato, Pepper and Egg Plants, should always have the glass over them protected in severe weather or cold nights by throwing matting or bagging over them or covering with litter or pine-tags.

T.W. WOOD & SONS.

SEEDS OF SPECIAL MERIT

WOOD'S PROLIFIC BUSH LIMA BEAN.

A Great Improvement over the Ordinary Bush Lima. Pods Larger, Beans Larger in Size, and a Wonderfully Prolific Yielder.

We have pleasure in introducing to our customers a grand improvement in this class of delicious vegetables. The Wood's or Henderson Bush Lima Bean, of which we were the original growers, introduced many years since, is a desirable bean, but small in size, and our object has been to obtain a robust, prolific variety of larger size and better quality. In this we have succeeded, and offer this valuable acquisition with the confidence that it will undoubtedly prove the most profitable and satisfactory of all the Bush Limas. The foliage of this improved sort is a little larger than the Henderson, and spreads out broader in the row. The stems are stout and hold the pods well up above the ground, and the vines are full of beans, which are nearly double the size of the old variety. It is well known that some of the large kinds of Bush Lima Beans are very shy bearers and are not to be depended upon, but in



Wood's Prolific will be found a most prolific, reliable cropper, which can be depended upon to make a large yielding and most satisfactory crop. In maturity it is as early as any of the Bush Limas, and it is bound to prove immensely popular with our growers everywhere. Pkt. 10c.; pint, 25c.; qt. 50c.; peck, \$2.50.



VELVET BEANS.

THE FAMOUS NEW FORAGE PLANT.

We sold this new bean very generally throughout the South the past year, and parties who grew the same were most enthusiastic in its praise. It makes an enormous growth, far greater than any other known forage plant. In the same length of time, far surpassing the Cow Pea in yield, and the great possibilities of this bean as a land improver and in producing an enormous crop of forage seem almost unlimited. It has now been thoroughly tested in nearly all the Southern States, and experienced agriculturists pronounce it of the greatest value. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. The vines grow so rank that it is with great difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state, and it is much better, even if this is possible, to leave them above ground until after frost kills them, and plow them under during the winter and early spring, at which time they will have made a heavy matted coating of vegetable matter, which, turned under, will benefit the soil almost equal to a heavy application of stable manure. The vines and beans also make a most nutritious feed, and we strongly recommend our customers all throughout the South to plant these beans on a large scale, feeling sure that they will be more than satisfied with the results from same. Price, per pkt. 10c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50. Special prices on large lots.

OSTRICH PLUME MUSTARD.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND ATTRACTIVE VEGETABLE GROWN.

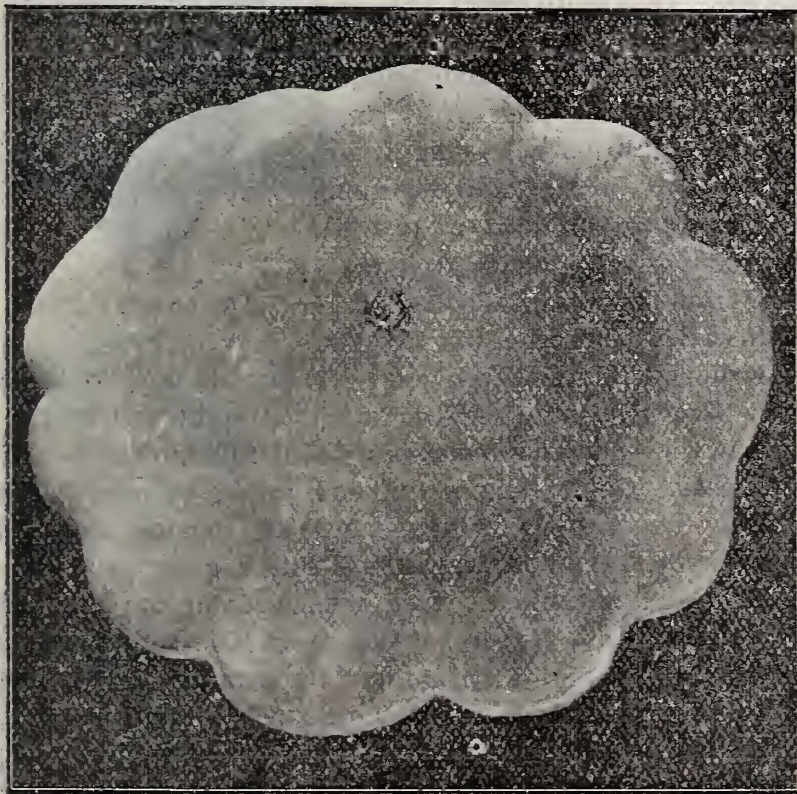
This new variety originated in the South, and is proving one of the most desirable mustards in cultivation. The leaves are exquisitely crimped, ruffled and frilled, and move and look like beautiful crimped, green ostrich plumes. Makes leaves broad enough for a centre-table ornament, and a field of it is the prettiest of all vegetables. It is claimed that it has better eating qualities than the Curled Mustard. The mustards are attaining great popularity all throughout the South, prepared and used like Spinach and Kale, and we strongly recommend those who have not yet done so to sow this excellent vegetable. The green leaves also make an excellent table garnishing. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00.



Wood's Improved Sugar Parsnip.

Makes Finer Shaped Roots, and of Much Better Flavor than Older Sorts.

The great improvement in this variety is in the shape and quality of the roots produced, and also in the healthier and larger growth of foliage which it makes. It makes a large root at the top, and tapers off and makes a fine, white, shapely parsnip of much handsomer appearance than the ordinary Sugar or Hollow Crown variety, not only being more attractive and salable in our markets, but also making a much better appearing vegetable when cooked. This variety has also most excellent table qualities, being a great improvement in this respect, and we feel confident that it is destined to supplant the older varieties when its merits become fully known. Parsnips remain in the ground all winter without protection, and can be dug for use as required until they begin to run to seed in the spring. They are, altogether, a most desirable winter vegetable, and should be much more largely grown than at present. We feel sure that the introduction of this new and improved variety will do very much to increase their popularity. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00.



Wood's Everbearing Squash.

WOOD'S EVERBEARING SQUASH, OR CYMLING.

Continues in Bearing all Summer, Early and Remarkably Productive.

This is not a new introduction of this year, but it is proving itself such a valuable squash that it is well worthy of a place in our Seeds of Special Merit; hence we place it here so as to call special attention to it as worthy of more extended culture. Commencing to bear fully as early as the Early Bush Squash, or Cympling, and continuing bearing nearly all

summer, it will bear as many squashes as the Early Bush Squash in the same time, and seems only in its prime when that variety is done, as it continues bearing squashes of most desirable shape and quality long after the Early Bush Squash is gone. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

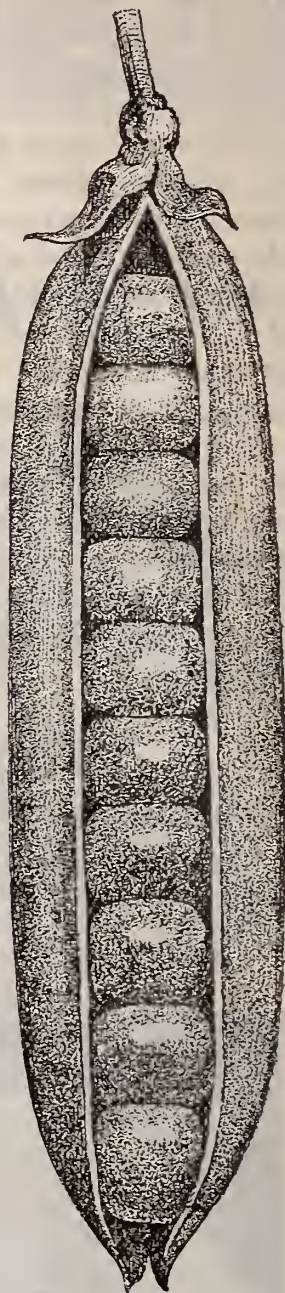
FAYETTE Co., Ky., May 14, 1898.—I expect you know that many of your Kentucky orders come on my recommendation, as we have a wide correspondence over this State; and I want to say, also, that my friends have been pleased with your goods.

H. F. HILLENMEYER.

THE GRADUS PEA.

A New Extra Early Wrinkled Pea, the Largest Podded and Best Flavored Variety yet Introduced.

This was one of the most striking varieties of Peas grown in our trial grounds the past season, noticeable particularly on account of its earliness, but also on account of the large size of its pods, which were remarkably well filled with peas of the most superior quality, both in size and color. The Gradus is undoubtedly the earliest large-podded pea in cultivation, and will yield an abundant supply of the most delicious, large, wrinkled peas, much earlier than any other wrinkled variety. The vine has heavy stems, with large dark green leaves, and grows three feet in height. It produces uniformly large pods, measuring four to four-and-a-half inches in length, nearly round, and remarkably well filled with large, handsome peas. The peas remain edible, tender and sweet for some time after they reach their maturity. We firmly believe that the Gradus is destined to prove the most popular and satisfactory wrinkled pea in cultivation. The wrinkled peas, as is well known, are vastly superior in flavor to the ordinary smooth or round-seeded varieties. The reason why the round or smooth-seeded varieties are so generally grown is that they are earlier in their maturity, but when we can offer a wrinkled pea nearly as early as the extra early kinds, it is bound to prove a most valuable introduction. Pkt. 10c.; pint, 25c.; qt. 50c.



The Gradus Pea.

Allan's Dwarf Telephone Peas.

A Dwarf Variety of the Famous Telephone Pea—One of the Best of the Wrinkled Sorts.

The great value of this new wrinkled pea is that it is a dwarf-growing variety, bearing large, handsome pods, with peas of the highest quality; similar to the

Telephone, without the long vines of that kind. It is more dwarf than the Stratagem, and, what is most important of all, regular and uniform in growth. The vines grow from fifteen to eighteen inches high, are dwarf, stocky, healthy and vigorous, and remarkably uniform in growth. Very productive, plants frequently bearing from five to seven pods. It is medium early, being from five to seven

days earlier than the Stratagem. The pods are long, frequently five inches in length, broad, straight and round or curved at the end, and remarkably well filled, often containing ten peas. Color, pale green, and thick, of good lasting qualities. The seed is of largest size and tender, and of delicious flavor. The dry peas are light green and much shrivelled and shrunken. This comes from the unusually tender and delicate texture of the pea. The tenderness and flavor are of course of paramount importance in first-class peas for the table, and we offer this pea to our customers feeling sure that it is destined to become exceedingly popular wherever grown. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 40c.; peck, \$2.50.



Seeds by Mail. We pay the postage on all packets, ounces and quarter-pounds. This brings our seed store to every post-office in the country, and makes the purchase of your supply as convenient as buying at our store.

Flower Seed Premiums. You can select 65c. worth of Flower Seeds at packet rates for 50c. remitted, or \$1.50 worth for \$1.00 remitted. This applies to Flower Seeds at packet rates only. For premiums on Vegetable Seeds, see pp. 1 and 26.

Trucker's Favorite Early Corn.

Makes Fine Shaped Roasting Ears—A Splendid Second Early Corn.

This new white corn makes a most desirable green corn for second early planting, to come in immediately after Adams Early. It makes a larger ear than Adams Early, more uniform in shape, and a most attractive and salable ear in the green state, when offered in our markets. It has good deep grains, and fills out well to the end, is of excellent flavor, and keeps green and tender for some time after reaching the roasting-ear state. When it has been grown, it is very highly appreciated as a roasting-ear corn, and will prove a most valuable variety for second early roasting-ears for the trucker and market gardener and for home use. Per pkt. 10c.; qt. 25c.; peck, 75c.; bush. \$2.50; doz. ears, 30c.



Paul Rose Cantaloupe.

THE FAMOUS NEW SHIPPING CANTALOUPE.

The introducer of this variety claims that it is the best Muskmelon introduced for several years. It is a successful cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem, combining the sweetness of the former with the fine netting of the Gem. It also has a firmness of rind and structure of flesh peculiarly its own, and superior in this respect to any other melon in existence, surpassing all other varieties as a shipper and long keeper, having a very small seed cavity, and altogether, claimed to be the best basket melon of perfect quality for the shipping trade. It has a deep orange-colored flesh, and is of very uniform shape, averaging a uniform diameter of about five inches. We recommend our growers and truckers especially to try this new variety on an extended scale. Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

JOHNSTON Co., N. C., *March 23, 1898.*—People like your seeds, and give them much praise. They say they do better than others, and they get more for their money.
JOHN B. TISDALE.

MOORE Co., N. C., *January 8, 1898.*—I have used your seeds for several years, and find them superior to any I ever used.
H. E. THOMPSON.

TRIUMPH RADISH.

A Most Distinct Novelty. Has Beautiful Scarlet Stripes Running Round the Fine White Globe-shaped Roots.

This is one of the most distinct novelties in radishes that has ever been introduced. It originated in Holland. The root of this variety is globe-shaped and of most excellent quality, but the peculiarity that gives it its distinctive character is the fact that it has strikingly handsome, bright scarlet stripes running horizontally around the radish on a white ground. Its greatest value is for forcing purposes, it being short leaved and of very quick growth, and the warm moisture of hot-beds renders its peculiar color more prominent. It also succeeds very well in the open ground. Its beauty and attractive appearance on the table will create quite a sensation, and it should also prove one of the most attractive and salable sorts when offered in our markets. We can only offer this variety in packets this season. Pkt. 15c.



WOOD'S SELECTED VEGETABLE SEEDS.

We pay the postage on all seeds at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates. Seeds in bulk at pound, quart, peck and bushel rates can be sent quickly and cheaply by freight or express. Richmond enjoys especially favorable freight connections with all points, both as to cheapness and quickness of transit, and customers desiring seeds in quantity can be assured of receiving them promptly and satisfactorily by freight or express. If pounds, quarts or larger quantities are ordered to be sent by mail, add 8 cents per pound or 15 cents per quart to the Catalogue prices.

We shall take pleasure in quoting prices on any seeds desired, delivered at your station, at any time when so requested, if you will kindly send us a list of your requirements. For further information, see p. 1.

ARTICHOKES.

Culture.—The seed can be sown in hot beds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown in the open ground in April in rows fifteen inches apart and one inch deep, thinning out to four inches, and transplanting the following spring to rows three feet apart and two feet between the plants. Should be given slight protection in winter with litter or manure.

Large Globe. Entirely different from the Jerusalem, or White French Artichokes, in that it is not grown for its tubers, but for the undeveloped flower heads, which are cooked like asparagus, making a tender and excellent vegetable, and one that is specially adapted to the South, and should be more largely grown than at present. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Jerusalem. This variety is not grown from seed, but from roots or tubers. They are sometimes used domestically as a vegetable and for pickling, but their greatest value is for feeding to stock, being particularly desirable for feeding to hogs, making an enormous yielding, healthy and nutritious feed. They are planted and cultivated precisely like potatoes. Full description and information is given under the head of "Farm Seeds." Price, qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels and over, at \$1.25 per bushel. If to be sent by mail, add 15c. per quart extra.

ASPARAGUS.

This vegetable has hitherto proved very profitable and satisfactory to the trucker and market gardener, and to the careful grower there is no crop that promises more satisfaction or better returns. It is one of the most popular and healthy vegetables, and the demand for it is likely to increase. It should be in every private garden, and when it is once well established it will, with proper care, last for twenty years or more. Asparagus will succeed well in any good, rich soil, but a light, warm soil, which has been heavily manured for previous crops, is best.

Culture. The quickest way of getting an asparagus bed is to purchase the roots, which we can supply at very reasonable prices, especially in large quantities. Two-year-old roots are the kind usually set out, but well-grown one-year-old roots will give very good satisfaction. Asparagus roots can be set out either in the fall or spring. To prepare permanent beds for asparagus, plough or dig out trenches eighteen inches wide and six to ten inches deep, making the trenches four or five feet apart. In the bottom of the furrow scatter Wood's Pure Animal Bone and also an application of well-rotted manure, which dig lightly in and mix with the soil, and then set the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots carefully and cover with soil and manure, care being used not to cover the crowns more than two or three inches at first, as the first shoots from the young roots are not strong enough to force through a deep mass of earth. On the approach of winter cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring, and apply a dressing of salt or kainit—kainit is probably best—and an application of half a ton per acre every other year will be very beneficial. If white asparagus is desired, the second spring after planting, earth up in beds eighteen inches above the roots, to blanch the asparagus as it grows. If green asparagus is desired, it is not necessary to

earth up so deeply or to make the rows more than three feet apart. Care should be used not to cut too late in the spring, as it is liable to exhaust the plants. During the winter or early spring, cut or burn off the growth, run the plow over the bed to throw the earth down, and apply manure or ground bone, or both, mixing same in with the soil. To make white asparagus, the beds must be freshly and lightly earthed up each spring just before the growing season commences. To raise asparagus roots from seed, sow the seed thinly one inch deep in rows fifteen inches apart. Keep clean of weeds, and thin out the plants to four inches apart. When one or two years old set out in permanent beds, as given above.

Insect Remedy. The asparagus beetle is the principal enemy to asparagus. The best remedy is Slug Shot, or freshly slacked lime dusted on before the dew has disappeared in the morning.

Palmetto. This variety originated near Charleston, S. C., and has long been a favorite shipping variety all through the trucking districts. It is said to be a little earlier than other sorts, at the same time being fully equal in size and productiveness to any variety in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.; 5 lbs. and over, at 35c. per lb.

Conover's Colossal. An old standard and more largely grown than any other sort. It is unsurpassed in productiveness and flavor. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. and over, at 25c. per lb.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS. FIVE HUNDRED ROOTS SOLD AT ONE THOUSAND RATES.

Conover's Colossal. Two-year-old roots, 75c. per hundred; \$4.50 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots.

Palmetto. Two-year-old roots, \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000. Special prices quoted on large lots.

Prices on other varieties of asparagus roots quoted on application.



Palmetto Asparagus.

SNAP BEANS.

One of the best and most popular garden vegetables grown. For the Southern trucker and market gardener they have long been one of the leading and most profitable crops. For the earliest crop they should be planted just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section about the 1st of April; further South from the 1st to the 15th of March. To have a succession they should be planted every two weeks throughout the summer until the middle of August, or further South as late as September 20th. Late snaps make a very satisfactory crop, and should be much more largely grown than at present.

Culture.—Beans do best on light, warm soils, but will do well on almost any kind of soil. They do not require heavy manuring; in fact, if the soil is fairly good it is better to use a good ammoniated bone fertilizer altogether, and a dressing of four to five hundred lbs. of Standard Vegetable Fertilizer will give excellent results. The fertilizer should be well mixed in the furrow with the soil before the beans are planted. For field culture, beans should be planted in rows two-and-a-half feet apart, and about three inches between the beans, covering the seed to a depth of about two inches. If to be cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be eighteen inches apart. Up to the time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored. It will require one quart to plant one hundred feet of drill: one-and-a-half bushels to plant an acre.



Davis Kidney Wax Bean.

WAX PODDED SNAPS.

Davis Kidney Wax. This is proving itself to be one of the best and most valuable varieties in cultivation. It is a first early, nearly always rust proof, and extraordinarily productive. It holds its pods well up off the ground, and the snaps always mature plump, full and solid, and of a beautiful yellow appearance. It is comparatively stringless and of fine table qualities. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.50; bushel price on request.

Thorburn Valentine Wax. A round pod wax variety of the Earliest Red Valentine. It is extra early in maturity, and resembles the green-podded Valentine in color of seed and shape of pod. Strong stalk, healthy and abundant foliage, and a great yielder. Cut-short snap, and of excellent qualities. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel price quoted on application.

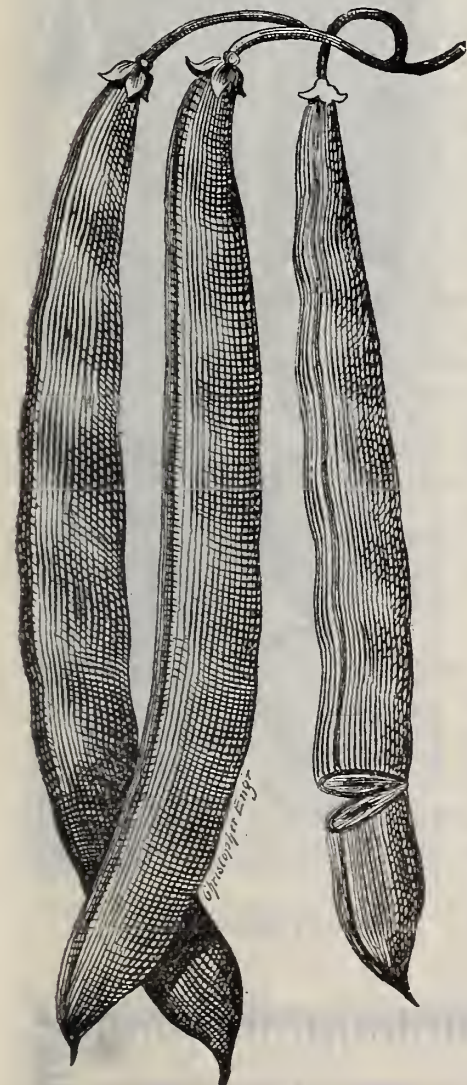
Currie's Rust-Proof Wax. One of the earliest of the wax sorts; vines strong, robust, and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel price quoted on application.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. One of the most popular and productive early wax sorts. The pods are long and tender. A great favorite for shipping, the home market and family garden. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.40; bushel price quoted on application.

Golden Eye Wax. The surest and most reliable cropper of all the wax varieties, standing adverse weather better than any other kind. The vines grow bushy and strong, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are very uniform in size, are free from rust and blight, and keep well after picking. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.10; bushel price on request.

The following varieties are so well known as not to need extended descriptions:

| | Pkt. | Qt. | Peck. | Bushel prices on request. |
|--|------|-----|--------|------------------------------|
| Dwarf German or Black Wax. A favorite main crop wax variety, | .05 | .25 | \$1.40 | |
| Dwarf Golden Wax. A first early; pods stringless; of a rich golden color, | .05 | .25 | 1.25 | |
| Crystal White or Cabbage Wax. White seeded wax sort; fine for home use, | .05 | .25 | 1.25 | |
| | | | | |



Wood's Earliest Red Valentine.
(See next page.)

HANOVER COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—I must say that your Jersey Wakefield Cabbage is certainly fine stock. I sowed them last fall, and they proved exceedingly satisfactory, and much better than those from Northern seedsmen. I expect to sow your seed exclusively the coming season.

C. S. JETER.

To Market Gardeners and Truckers requiring Beans, Peas, Sugar Corn, or other seeds in quantity, we shall be pleased to quote bushel or quantity prices on request. In writing for these prices send us list of your requirements, or state about the quantities you expect to require.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

Wood's Earliest Hardest. This is well named, being the earliest and hardest variety we have ever grown. It will stand a light frost without injury, hence can be planted earlier than any other kind. It is a flat-podded sort, resembling the Mohawk, is very prolific, and desirable both for early market and family use, also for late planting to make snaps or to make white beans to dry in the winter. Our sales of this variety are increasing very rapidly, and it is proving very popular wherever planted. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.75; bushel price quoted on request.

Wood's Earliest Red Valentine. An improvement over the Red Speckled Valentine, for, while retaining all the best qualities of that sort, it is earlier and more productive. It is a cut-short, round-podded, green sort, of fine quality and flavor, and one of the most popular sorts in cultivation, either for the trucker, market or private gardener. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, 1.75; bushel price quoted on request.

New Extra Early Refugee. This has all the first-rate qualities of the well-known Refugee, which it is gradually superseding. It is ready for the market ten days earlier, or about the time the ordinary Refugee is in flower. An immense yielder, and sure to produce a crop in either a wet or dry season. It is a fine shipper, and fast becoming one of our most popular green-podded snaps for both spring and summer planting. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; pk., \$1.50. Bushel prices quoted on request.

Best of All. A splendid sort, bearing long, fleshy pods of the finest flavor, very succulent, and entirely stringless. It is early, and yields abundantly. Although of recent introduction, all who have tried this agree that it deserves the name of "Best of All." Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50; bushel price quoted on request.

The following varieties are so well known that we give only short descriptions:

Early Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks. First early, hardy, green, flattish pods. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50; bushel price quoted on request.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. Extra early, green podded sort. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.40.

White Valentine. A green, round-podded cut-short variety; medium early. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.65; bushel price on request.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1. A fine late snap, enormously productive; flesh thick and tender. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50; bushel price on request.

For description and information about **Soja, Prolific Tree and Navy Beans**, see *Agricultural Seeds*.

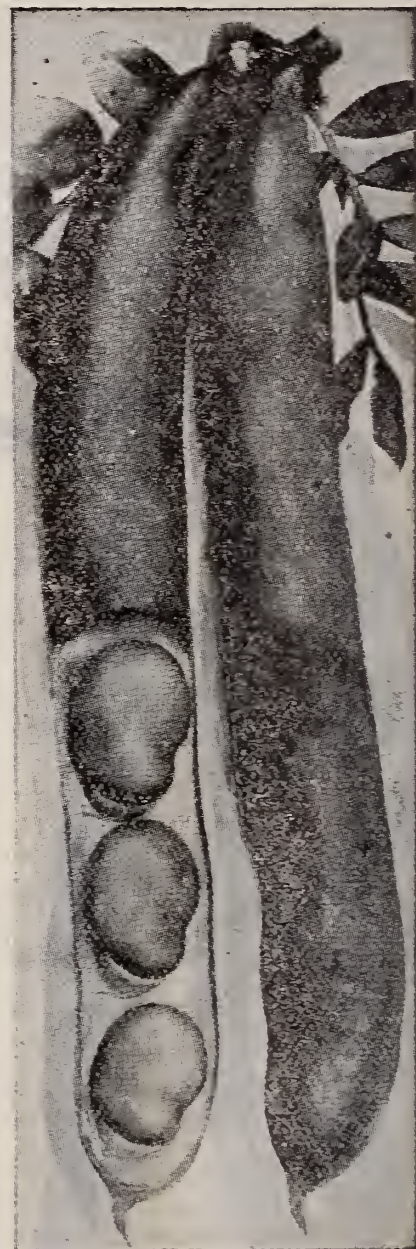
WOOD'S BACON BEANS.

Earlier than Any Snap or Shell Bean Grown.

This splendid and distinct vegetable will become very popular when its valuable qualities become fully known. It is used as a shelled bean, boiled with bacon similar to black-eye peas, and makes a most delicious and excellent table vegetable. It

comes in much earlier than snap beans or any other shelled bean grown, and on this account is particularly desirable. It is very hardy, and will endure cold weather; hence can be planted early in the spring. In the extreme Southern States it would be well to plant during November, December, and January, and if the weather becomes very cold, protect with litter of some kind. The best time for general planting is February and March. They should not be planted late, or the blossoms are apt to drop off during hot weather. Plant in rows two-and-a-half to three feet apart and four or five inches between the beans, two to three inches deep. They are ready for gathering when three-fourths grown, and can be used up to the time they are fully matured. In addition to their use as a green shelled bean boiled with bacon, they can also be used dry, prepared the same as black-eye peas. Pkt. 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 35c.; peck, \$2.00.

*Wood's Earliest
Hardest.*



Wood's Bacon Beans.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS is unquestionably the best of Lawn Grasses for our Southern soil and climate. In careful experiments side by side with other leading lawn grasses the past two seasons **Wood's Evergreen** has stood better and made a better appearance all through the year than any other kind sown. See page 38. Price, per qt. 25c.; peck (5 lbs.), \$1.25; bushel (20 lbs.), \$4.00; per 100 lbs. \$18.00.

LIMA BEANS.

Dwarf or Bush Varieties.

*Wood's or Henderson's Bush Lima.*

We were the first seedsmen who grew this class of beans. Before their introduction many were deterred from growing the Limas on account of the difficulty of procuring poles, but since the introduction of the Bush Lima this is obviated, and they can be grown as easily as the Snap Bean.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima. For description of this new and prolific Bush Lima, see page 4. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 50c.; peck, \$2.50.

Wood's or Henderson's Bush Lima. This variety has enjoyed a popularity unequalled by any introduction of recent years. They are two weeks earlier than the Large Lima, and are wonderfully productive, averaging about sixty pods to each bush. The bushes are of hardy growth, compact, very prolific, and continue in bearing till frost. Plant about the first of May in rows two-and-a-half feet apart, and twelve to fifteen inches in the row. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.65.

Burpee's Bush Lima. This is the bush form of the well-known Large Lima, and although not so early or productive as the preceding variety, the large size of the beans make it desirable. Plant in rows three feet apart, and eighteen inches to two feet apart in rows. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$2.00.

Pole Limas.

Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima. This is, without exception, the largest podded and most productive of all Large Lima. It is the result of twenty years' selection by a successful market gardener, and far surpasses in size and productiveness any other variety. The pods usually contain five to seven beans of most excellent quality. The vines grow vigorously, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, and continuing bearing until frost. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$2.00.

Wood's Improved Pole Lima. A variety of superior merit, distinct from other Lima Beans. It is larger than the Small Lima or Butter Bean, fully as early, yields more, and is better in flavor. The best sort for market or family use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$1.75.

Small Lima or Butter Bean. Earlier and more productive than the Large Lima. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50.

Large White Lima. The old, well-known sort, making large sized beans of superior flavor. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.60.

Pole or Corn-Field Beans.

Culture.—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than the snap beans, and should not be planted before May. Set poles eight feet long firmly in the ground, four feet apart each way, and put five or six beans, eye downward, in each hill.

Old Homestead, or Improved Kentucky Wonder.

This is the earliest of all the green podded pole beans. Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender, and bright green in color. A very prolific variety, and one of the best in our list. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.75.

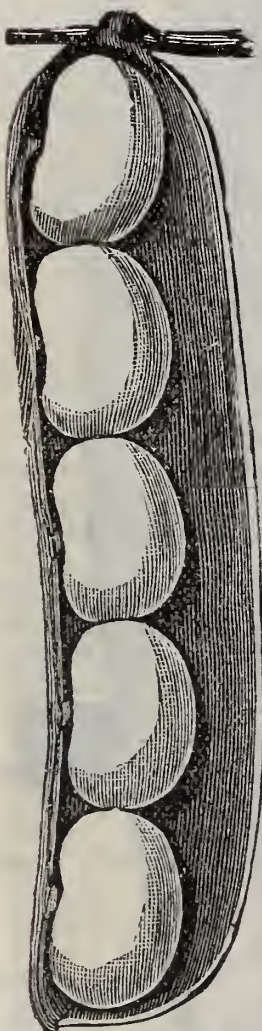
Southern Prolific. Very productive; makes excellent green cut-short snaps. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50.

Cutshort or Cornfield. Has red speckled beans; snaps resemble the Bush Valentine in appearance. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; pk. \$1.50.

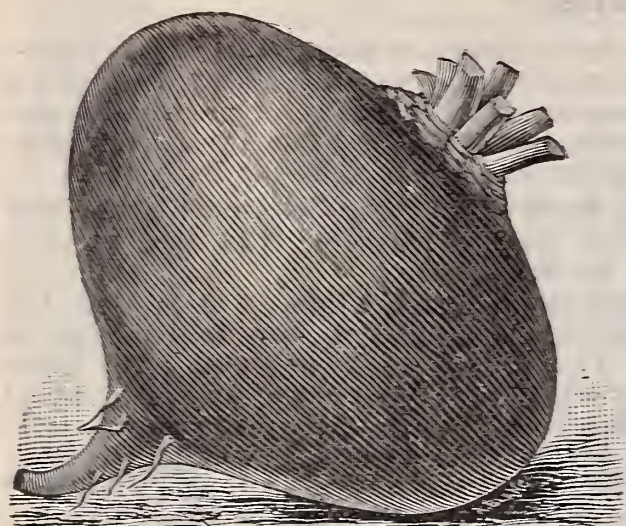
Early Golden Cluster Wax. An early pole wax sort, making long, thick, tender pods. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50.

Fat Horse, or Creaseback. One of the earliest pole snaps, exceedingly productive; pods produced in clusters. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50.

Scarlet Runners. An ornamental variety, producing bright scarlet flowers. The shell beans make an excellent table dish. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50.

*Wood's Improved Pole Lima.**Old Homestead Pole Beans.*

BEETS.



Crosby's Egyptian.

Culture.—Beets thrive best in rather light, mellow and deeply-worked soil, which has been thoroughly enriched with well-rotted manure or fertilizer, which should be well mixed with the soil. For early use the sowing should be made as soon as the ground can be worked, while the main sowing should be made in March or the beginning of April. Winter Beets and Mangels should be sown in April or May, and can be put in as late as June, although at this late date there is some risk, and the seed should be carefully soaked before sowing. For field culture the seed should be sown in drills two to two-and-a-half feet apart, and covered to a depth of about one inch. Thin out the plants to four inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill: six to eight pounds required for one acre. For a small garden the drills need not be more than fifteen inches apart.

Crosby's Egyptian. Very early and carefully selected strain of the original Egyptian, making a small top and fine shaped roots. It has become very popular with market gardeners wherever grown. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Dirigo. A new variety, valuable on account of its earliness, being ready for market earlier than any other sort in cultivation. It has a small top, slender stems and smooth skin. The color of the flesh is uniform dark crimson, with beautifully marked rings. The flesh is crisp and sweet. It is flattish round in shape, like an orange, and has a small tap root. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Excelsior or Columbia. On account of its earliness and attractive shape and color, this sort is of special interest to market gardeners. The flesh is blood red, rich, tender, and does not become coarse and stringy. The tops are small, permitting close cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Early Eclipse. Very early, globe-shaped roots; flesh dark and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Egyptian. An old standard sort, both for the market gardener and family. Very popular in all sections. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots. About ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Improved Early Blood Turnip. Good color, medium size, smooth, handsome, and of excellent table qualities: popular for main crop. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. Of very beautiful round form and good size; flesh dark red and finest quality: splendid keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Bastian's Early. Of quick and large growth, bright red color, not quite so deep as Blood Turnip. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Extra Early Bassano, or Sugar. Very early, sweet and tender; light color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Long Smooth Blood. An excellent dark-fleshed late sort, stands drought and hot weather. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

MANGELS, OR SUGAR BEETS.

For several years we have strongly urged our customers to give more attention to the growth of this crop, as they make one of the best winter foods for stock, yielding enormously, and are very nutritious and fattening, not only improving the health and general condition of stock, but greatly increasing both the quantity and quality of milk in cows. They are much superior in their feeding qualities to turnips, and are a much surer and larger yielding crop. Every farmer should grow them.

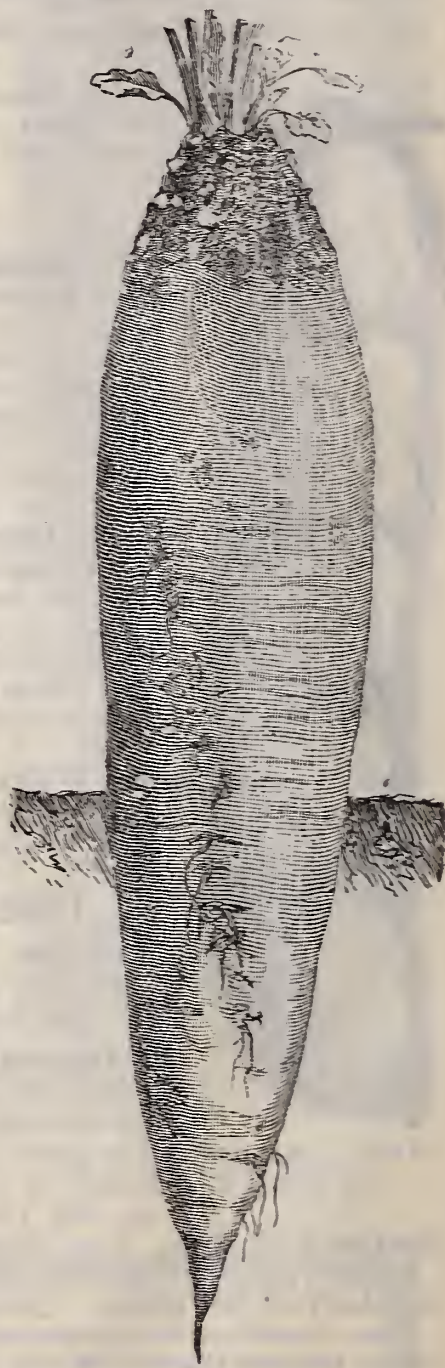
Culture.—The seed should be sown in April, May or June, at the rate of six pounds to the acre, in rows two and-a-half to three feet apart, and when three inches high, thin out to eight inches apart. Soak the seeds twenty-four to thirty-six hours before sowing, and sow when the ground is moist. The roots should be taken up before frost and packed away in the barn for winter use, or they can be put into piles or ridges five or six feet high on a dry sloping situation, and covered lightly with straw or pine tags, with a light layer of earth on top. When freezing weather comes on, throw on four to six inches of earth. This gradual covering prevents heating. A protection of boards to shed heavy rains is also desirable.

Mammoth Prize Long Red. Grows to an immense size, single roots often weighing twenty to twenty-five pounds. The roots are of a dark red color, of good quality. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 5 lbs and over, 20c. lb.

Yellow or Orange Globe. As this sort grows almost entirely above ground, it is especially adapted to shallow soils, and is also, on this account, easily pulled. The roots are beautiful and symmetrical in shape, of large size, and splendid keepers. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 20c. lb.

Golden Tankard. This sort is specially recommended on account of its milk-producing qualities, many dairymen preferring it to any other sort. It is of a rich yellow color, sweet flavor, and yields heavy crops of fine shaped roots. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 20c. lb.

Silesian Sugar. Highly prized on account of the large amount of sugar it contains. Very productive and a good keeper. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 5 lbs and over, 20c. lb.



Mammoth Prize Long Red.

WOOD'S THOROUGHbred CABBAGE.

Wood's Cabbage seed has become noted for the fine crops it produces, and our sales have increased enormously, our truckers and market gardeners' trade alone using thousands of pounds every year. The strains from which our seed is grown are unsurpassed, and the greatest care is used, both in saving and selection, to maintain the superiority and splendid reputation which Wood's Cabbage seed enjoys.

Culture.—To grow cabbage with the greatest degree of success the soil must be rich and the plants thoroughly cultivated. To make plants for setting out in November, sow early sorts in open ground in September; or to make early plants for setting out in the spring, sow in gentle hot-beds, or cold frames in January or February, giving plenty of air to harden, or sow in the open ground in March. When large enough transplant to rows two and-a-half feet apart, setting the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows. Work frequently and deeply. Fall seeding should not be made before the 20th of September, as the cabbage is liable to go to seed in the spring if sown too early in the fall. Sudden changes in the weather from mild to cold often cause cabbage to go to seed in the spring and early summer. The variety that has the greatest tendency to do this is the Early Summer. For late cabbage sow in April, May or June, and transplant in July or August to rows three feet apart and two-and-a-half between the plants. One ounce of cabbage seed will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will produce enough plants to set out one acre.

Insect Remedies.—For the flea beetle, which eats the plants in the seed bed, the remedies are Slug Shot or Tobacco Dust, applied while the dew is on the ground. For the green cabbage worm, apply Slug Shot; Paris Green mixed with Land Plaster or Flour is also efficacious. This should be mixed at the rate of one ounce of Paris Green to six pounds of flour or land plaster, and applied after a rain or when the dew is on the plants. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand-picking is the only remedy. Mustard plants growing in the cabbage rows will draw the bug from the cabbage, and the mustard plants can be pulled up and burnt, and the bugs destroyed in this way.



Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.

Wood's Extra Early. This is the earliest cabbage in our list, making large pointed heads, larger than the Wakefield, but not quite so solid. A rapid grower, and recommended to all desiring a first-class early cabbage. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. This celebrated cabbage is the result of most careful selection, and we have succeeded to a remarkable degree in producing the ideal market-gardeners' first early cabbage, which is suited alike for the family garden and market. Not only is the head large for so early a cabbage, but the outside foliage permits of close planting, and its uniformity and reliability for producing a crop makes it a general favorite. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.

Large, or Charleston Wakefield. This cabbage retains many characteristics of the Early Jersey Wakefield, but is larger, the heads often weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds, and a little later in maturing. It is a combination of earliness, size, uniformity, and solidity. Where these qualities are desired, this cabbage commends itself as a most profitable and desirable sort, whether for shipping, the home market, or the family garden. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

Henderson's Early Summer. A splendid sort for market-gardeners, coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, fine round heads, which stand the heat well. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

Winningstadt. Medium early; makes very firm, conical-shaped, hard heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

Early York. An old sort, making very tender early cabbages. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Large York. Grows larger and about two weeks later than Early York. Makes excellent flavored cabbages, but is not very solid. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Early Drumhead. A medium early round head cabbage, makes good, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Early Flat Dutch. One of the most popular and reliable of the medium early varieties. Makes large flattish-shaped, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

All-Head Early. Second early; has deep, flat, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Solid South. A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed if sown in the fall. Equally well adapted for the family garden and for shipping. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Henderson's Succession. A good second early cabbage. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Vandergaw. An excellent fall cabbage; makes good, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

Surehead. For a sure header this has proved one of the best of main crop cabbages. Grows very large and solid, and will be found a fine sort for late crop. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

All Seasons. As the name indicates, this is an "all seasons" variety, being equally good for fall and winter as for summer use. It is ready for cutting nearly as early as Early Summer, and is much larger in size. The heads are large and solid, round flattened on top, and of the very best quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.



Solid South.

Buncombe or North Carolina Winter. A variety in great favor in Western North Carolina. Makes large, firm heads, very hardy and a good keeper. Specially recommended as a winter cabbage. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.



American Perfection Drumhead Savoy Cabbage.

Red Dutch. Used principally for pickling. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Early Varieties. Wood's Extra Early, Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield, Henderson's Early Summer, and Early Flat Dutch. Cold frame plants ready January, February, March, and April. Per 100, 30c.; 1,000, \$2.50. Special prices quoted on large lots.

We will also furnish the above-named varieties—cold frame plants—for setting out in November at 30c. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

Late Varieties. Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch, Large Late Drumhead, Drumhead Savoy, and Red Dutch. Ready June, July, and August. 25c. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add 15 cents per hundred for postage. No charge for packing.

BROCCOLI.

This vegetable resembles the cauliflower, but is hardier, and, on this account, better for fall planting. Culture same as for cauliflower.



Brussels Sprouts.

Insect Remedies.—See under head of Cabbage.

Wood's Early Spring. This variety should be sown at the same time or a little later than late cabbage seed and have same culture. When severe weather comes on draw the earth away from the northwest side of the plants and turn the heads down towards the north. When the weather is very severe, give some protection with pine boughs or any coarse litter, which afterwards remove. If properly cared for, they will head up in the spring and make fine cauliflower heads. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.

White Cape. Heads white, close, and compact; a standard sort. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Produces along the whole length of the stem a number of small sprouts, resembling miniature heads of cabbage of one or two inches in diameter. It is of excellent flavor, and should be much more largely grown than at present, as it is very much more desirable as a table dish than cabbage. The seed may be sown in May or June, planted out, and cultivated precisely as late cabbage, except that they can be planted closer together. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

Insect Remedies —See Cabbage,

Perfection. The best variety; is closely covered with large, compact sprouts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. In point of popularity and amount of seed used, this outranks all other late varieties, proving beyond question that there is no better cabbage to be had. Our tests have shown it to be the finest strain of late cabbage we have ever grown, and one that is specially adapted to the South, and can be relied upon to make good, large, solid heads. We heartily recommend all who grow cabbage for winter to use our Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Large Late Flat Dutch. An old, popular variety, making large, solid, flat-shaped heads; one of the best winter cabbages. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.10.

Large Late Drumhead. This resembles the Flat Dutch, but is rounder in shape. The heads are large and solid, and it makes an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.10.

American Perfection Drumhead Savoy. The best and largest heading of the Savoy cabbages. Of excellent flavor and a general favorite. They are best after having been touched by frost. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

Green Glazed. A vigorous growing, worm-resisting variety, succeeding well in sections where it has been found difficult to grow other varieties on account of insect attacks. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.



Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.

CELERY.

During the past two or three years very successful crops of celery have been made in the South, setting out the plants even as late as the first of October. We advise our growers to try these late plantings more generally, as in that way the hot, dry weather, so injurious to celery, is avoided, and the crop comes in just when celery is most appreciated, and usually sells at the highest prices.

Culture.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April in rows in a bed of fine rich soil, and if dry enough, press the soil firmly with a roller or the back of the spade. Keep the seed-bed well watered, as celery germinates very slowly. Transplant from July to October. Celery does best in a moist, mucky soil, or in situations where plenty of water may be had. To prepare a bed, throw out the earth to a depth of six inches and four or five feet wide, and put in three or four inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants six to eight inches apart, in rows one foot apart, press the soil firmly to the roots, and when the plants are large enough earthing up can be commenced. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out during the winter for sale or use, as required. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants.



Golden Rose, or Paris Rose Ribbed Celery.

Golden Rose, or Paris Rose Ribbed Celery.

This new variety is a development of the favorite Golden Self-Blanching Celery, and possesses all the good qualities for which that variety has become so famous. It has the same beautiful rich golden yellow color, but differing in the color of the ribs, which are tinged and diffused with a warm rosy pink. The stalks are very thick, solid and brittle, and the finest flavored celery we have ever tasted. The unique combination of color makes it exquisitely beautiful in appearance, and its self-blanching habit assures its earliness, which, with its hardness and solidity, recommends it as one of the grandest varieties, both for the private and market-gardener, ever introduced. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; lb. \$3.00.

Pink Plume. In growth this new sort is similar to the well-known White Plume, but far surpasses that variety in quality. It is of a beautiful color, which, with its crispness, rich nutty flavor and long keeping qualities, makes it one of the best table celeries grown. It is a self-bleacher, requires but little earthing up, is a remarkably strong, healthy and compact grower, with no tendency to rust. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

White Plume. For early use this is probably the best, blanching easily and with little earthing up. It is handsome in appearance and of good quality, but should be used early, as it is not a very good keeper, and therefore should not be planted for a late winter crop. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine keeping sort, of excellent flavor. It has large, thick, solid stalks, with beautiful golden hearts, and blanches quickly. It is of wonderful keeping qualities, and almost entirely rust proof. One of the best for late use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Golden Self-Blanching. One of the finest sorts in cultivation. Being a self-bleacher, and requiring but little earthing up, this has become immensely popular, especially for the private gardener. Is early, grows to a large size, crisp, solid, and of fine nutty flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; lb. \$2.25.

Perfection Heartwell. A large growing solid sort, of excellent flavor. The heart is of golden yellow and very attractive appearance. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

Crawford's Half Dwarf. One of the most popular and desirable white celeries for this section. Of close, compact growth, early and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf. A standard sort of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Large White Solid. Grows to a large size, solid and crisp. A desirable market variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Celery or Turnip-Rooted Celery. Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, makes a splendid salad. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

Seasoning Celery. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 30c.

Celery Plants. Per 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.00. All leading varieties. See page 3.

Wood's Selected Jersey Wakefield Cabbage Seed

is noted all over the South for the fine crops it produces.

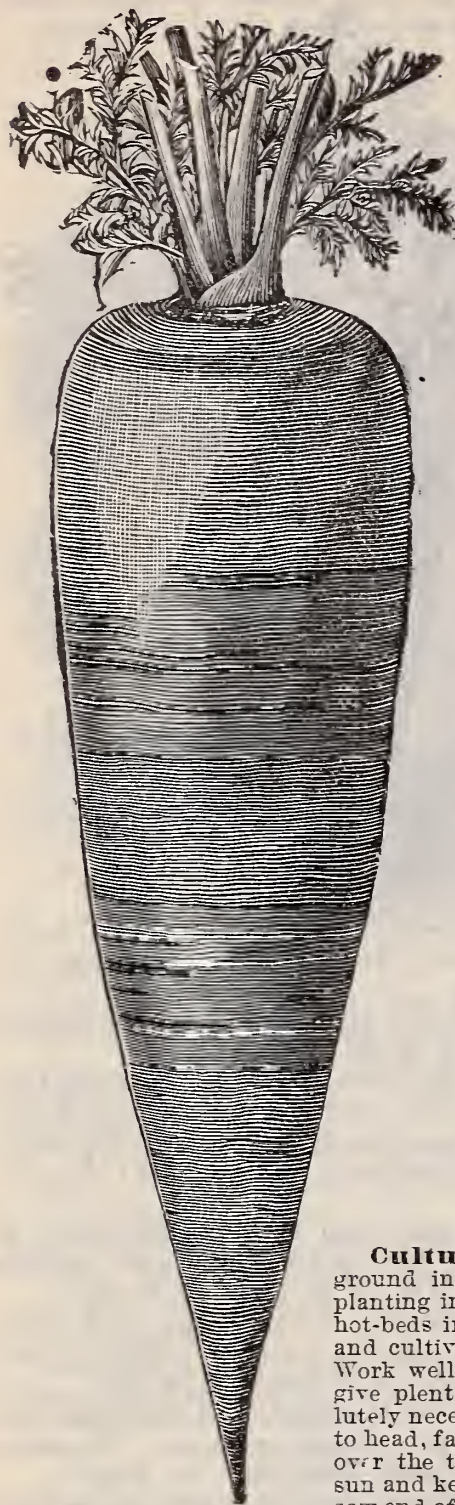
Read the following extracts from letters received from our customers:

AMELIA CO., VA., March 21, 1898.—I think your Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage are the best early seed I ever used. W. H. COSBY.

MECKLENBURG CO., VA., Jan. 18, 1898.—Last year you sent me one ounce of Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. I furnished cabbage for four families until nearly frost. I consider it one of the finest cabbages we have ever raised in this section. None but Wood's seeds for me. B. J. CURTIS.

HANOVER CO., VA.—We sowed your Selected Jersey Wakefield Cabbage last fall, and were very much pleased with them. They were very true to name, and comparatively few went to seed. We tried them beside stocks from two Northern seedsmen, and they proved far superior. GUS. BROOKS & BRO.

CARROT.



Wood's Scarlet Intermediate Carrot.

tions are supplied, as fine cauliflowers can be grown in the South as anywhere in the United States, and they would be one of our best paying crops. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

Insect Remedies.—The same insects attack cauliflower that attack cabbage. See under the head of cabbage for remedies. Saltpetre dissolved in water and sprinkled on the cauliflower or cabbage heads is also an excellent remedy for the green cabbage worm. Dissolve one ounce of saltpetre in twelve quarts of water and sprinkle on the plants with a short-handled whisk-broom.

Wood's Earliest Snowball. Careful tests along with all the leading varieties of cauliflower have shown conclusively that this is the best of all for Southern growers. It is the earliest to head, and a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect heads of pure white color and finest quality. Pkt. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00; lb. \$20.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Next to our Wood's Earliest Snowball, this is the earliest and best. It forms good, solid, pure white heads of fine quality. Pkt. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5; lb. \$18.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white, and, being protected by the foliage, remain long fit for use. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

Cauliflower Plants. Price, per 100, 50c.; 1,000, \$4.00. See page 3.

Culture.—Carrots do best on a light, well-manured, deeply-worked soil. Sow in drills twelve inches apart and half an inch deep, and afterwards thin out to three to six inches apart. The early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and the later sorts from middle of March until June. In dry weather soak the seed before sowing. To keep for winter use for the table, horses or cattle, pack the roots in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar; or they can be pitted out of doors and covered with a few inches of straw and six or eight inches of earth to keep out the frost. One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet of drill; three or four pounds to one acre.

Insect Remedy.—If the parsley or carrot worm attacks the foliage, use Slug Shot, applying while the dew is on.

Wood's Scarlet Intermediate. A fine, handsome carrot, in form midway between the Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn. The roots are large, uniform, and symmetrical, with scarcely any core. Splendid either for garden or field culture, and very popular, both for market and family table. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 65c.

Oxheart, or Guerande. This is an entirely distinct variety and deserving of general cultivation. It grows three to four inches in diameter, nearly oval in shape, and the quality is all that can be desired. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.

Half Long Scarlet. Early, without core, smooth skin, bright orange-colored flesh, easily pulled, and well adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.

Improved Long Orange. The most popular main crop sort in cultivation. The roots are long and tapering, of a deep orange color, and free from side roots. One of the best winter sorts, and is largely grown for table, market and stock. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.

Early Scarlet Horn. Medium early and popular, both for the private and market garden. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.

Half Long Danvers. Thick growing, good quality, and makes very satisfactory yields. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Large White Belgian (for stock). Grows to an enormous size, making very large yield of most nutritious and fattening feed for stock. Should be grown by every dairyman and cattle-raiser. It helps in giving that variety in feed which is so necessary to put cattle in first-class condition. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

CAULIFLOWER.

Cauliflowers are being very successfully and profitably grown in Florida and in other trucking sections in the South, and we strongly recommend extensive trials by our customers everywhere. The fall plantings succeed best, making a most profitable early summer crop.

Culture.—Sow in the open ground in September for transplanting in November, or in gentle hot-beds in January or February, and cultivate as for early cabbage. Work well, manure liberally, and give plenty of water; this is absolutely necessary. After they begin to head, fasten the leaves together over the top to protect from the sun and keep white. For late crop, sow end of May or June, and transplant to a moist, rich soil, and cultivate as for winter cabbage. They require plenty of manure, moisture and good culture. If these condi-



Wood's Earliest Snowball.

COLLARDS.

This is peculiarly a Southern vegetable, and is highly prized by the people of this section, where it is used as greens. It is a sure cropper, and yields abundantly, Collards also make an excellent feed for stock.

North Carolina Short Stem. This splendid variety originated in North Carolina, and is immensely popular wherever grown. It has a very short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best, and it has unquestionably proved itself far superior to any other collards in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

True Georgia. The old standard sort, which has been in use in the South for years. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c.



North Carolina Short Stem.

CUCUMBER.

Culture.—For very early crop, plant in hot-bed, in pots or small paper boxes, or on pieces of sod, grass, side down, so that they can be readily transplanted; or plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about four feet apart each way. Cucumbers may be

protected from threatened frosts by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners by a handful of earth. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to four. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys the productiveness. For late pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

Insect Remedies.—The spotted and striped cucumber beetles are the principal insect enemies, the remedy for same is Tobacco Dust sprinkled liberally on the vines and hills while the dew is on. For the cucumber borer, which bores into the cucumbers, hand-picking and destroying infested cucumbers, is the only remedy.

Emerald. (See colored plate on back cover.) In our field tests the past year this proved itself unquestionably the best general purpose cucumber in cultivation. It contains very few seeds, and has the rich dark green color for which growers have sought so long. It is strictly an evergreen, retaining its color until fully ripe. It sets its fruit early, producing long, straight, handsome cucumbers, the flesh of which is particularly crisp, tender, and of the most delicate flavor. Highly recommended for slicing, the young fruits for sour pickle, and the riper ones for sweet pickle. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.00.

New Model. The most beautiful type of early cucumber in cultivation, possessing all the good qualities of the Improved Early White Spine, but is superior in nearly every point. It is earlier by a week or more than any of the standard varieties. The vine is exceedingly hardy and permanent to a remarkable degree; the fruit is of a deep, clear, green color. We highly recommend it both for the trucker and private gardener. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Siberian. Extra early; very prolific; makes good-sized cucumbers of a desirable market shape. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Thorburn's Everbearing. Small sized, very early, and enormously productive. Continues long in bearing. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Improved Early White Spine. In the large trucking districts this sort is grown more largely for shipping than all others. The cucumbers grow to medium size, very prolific, and are excellent for table use and for pickling. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

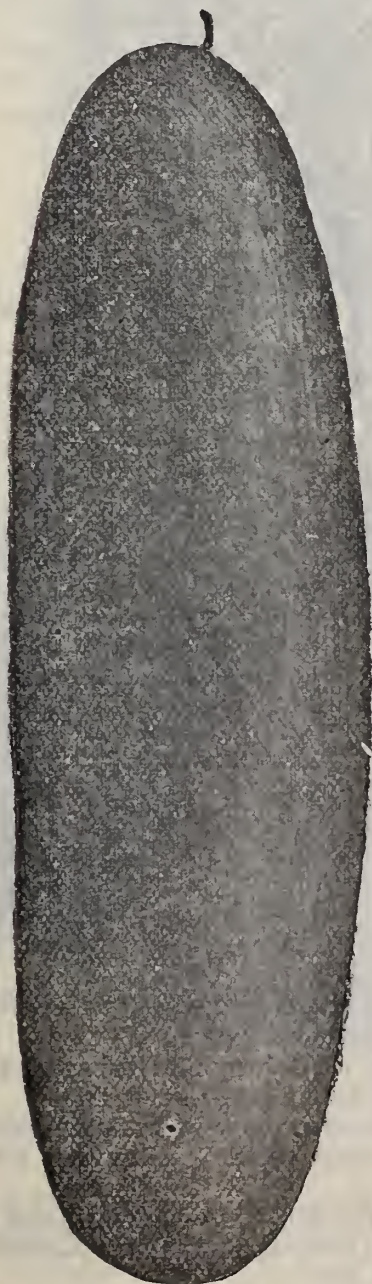
Improved Long Green. The cucumber for all purposes, being highly prized for table, market, shipping, and pickling. Of a dark green color, firm and crisp. The young fruits are best for sweet pickle, the riper ones for sour pickle. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive, and of uniform small size. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Westerfield's Chicago Pickling. A very prolific and valuable pickling cucumber. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Giant Pera. Very long, straight and smooth, and one of the best for table use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Gherkin, or Burr. A small oval-shaped, prickly variety, used exclusively for pickles for which it is very desirable. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.



Emerald Cucumber.

CORN==Roasting=Ear Varieties.

Sweet or sugar corns are so far superior in flavor and tenderness that it is surprising that any one should be satisfied with field corns for the table. Those who have never grown sweet corns should by all means give them a trial, and we believe they will never be without them.

Culture.—Plant the early corns in well-manured ground last of March or early in April. Sugar corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate deeply and often, and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early varieties of sugar corn can be planted during July for late roasting-ears. One quart will plant five hundred hills, and from six to eight quarts one acre.

Add 15 cents per quart, 10 cents per pint, to your order if to be sent by mail.

The following five varieties are not sugar corns, but are valuable on account of their earliness:

Extra Early Adams. The earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 65c.; doz. ears, 25c.

Early Adams, or Burlington. Similar to the Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. It is earlier and hardier than any of the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 65c.; bushel, \$2.00; doz. ears, 25c.

Gentry Early Market. A large-eared, quick-maturing, flinty white corn, making good roasting-ears to come in after Early Adams. Aside from its worth as a table corn, it possesses merits of high order as a field variety, especially on light soils and thin land. It grows and matures very rapidly, making it valuable to plant early for market or home use, or to plant late, after it is too late to plant other varieties. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; doz. ears, 25c.

Rare Ripe, or Long White Flint. Known in some sections as the Hominy Corn, and is one of the best sorts for this purpose. The ears are long, and being of very quick growth is desirable for second early market for roasting-ears. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; doz. ears, 25c.

Truckers' Favorite. For description of this new second early roasting-ear corn, see page 7. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 25c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50; doz. ears, 30c.

SUGAR or SWEET CORNS.

Extra Early Cory. This is the earliest of the sweet corns. The ears, while not as large as the later sorts, are very sweet, and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.

Early Minnesota. One of the earliest of the sugar corns. Of dwarf habit; ears of fair size; very sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.

Black Mexican. One of the sweetest and most delicious flavored of the sugar corns. Of quick maturity. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.

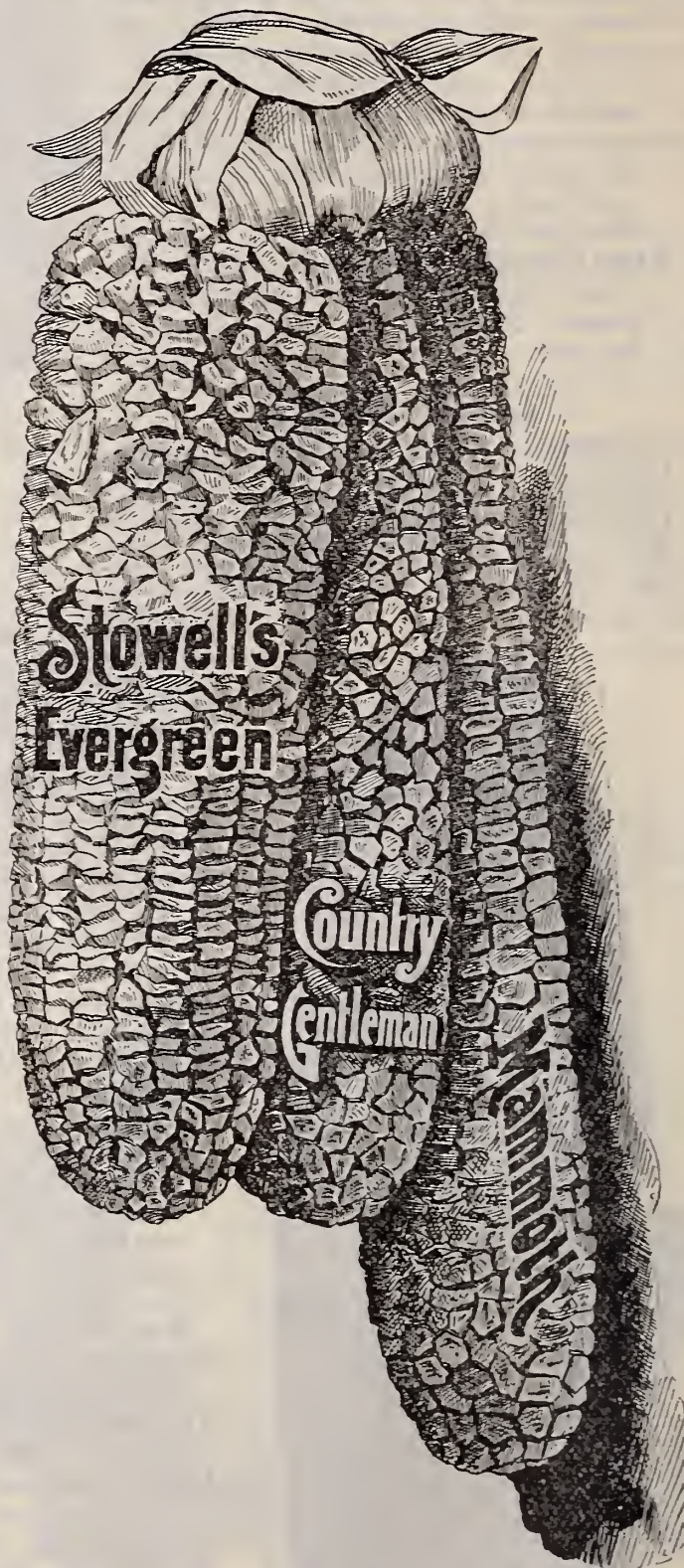
Crosby's Early Sweet. An excellent early variety. Ears of good size and very sweet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.25.

Country Gentleman. Although a comparatively new variety, its many good qualities have brought it rapidly into favor. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently yielding three or four good ears to the stalk. The cob is very small, giving a great depth to the grain. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.25.

Triumph Sugar. The earliest of the large varieties; very prolific and sweet; intermediate between the preceding variety and Stowell's Evergreen. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.25.

Egyptian. An excellent variety, resembling the Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are large and exceptionally sweet and rich. A splendid sort both for table and market, also largely used for canning. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 65c.; bushel, \$2.25; doz. ears, 35c.

Stowell's Evergreen. Although a late variety, this has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain in the green state longer than any other sort. Aside from this, it is exceptionally tender and sugary. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 65c.; bushel, \$2.25; doz. ears, 35c.



SUGAR OR SWEET CORNS—*continued.*

Early Mammoth. Closely resembles the Late Mammoth, but is a little smaller, and about two weeks earlier. Of good size and quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 65c.; bushel, \$2.25.

Late Mammoth Sugar. This is the latest but largest of all the sugar corns. The ears grow to an immense size, and are of fine quality and flavor. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 65c.; bush. \$2.25; doz. ears, 40c.

FIELD CORNS.—*For description, prices, etc., see Field Seeds.*

POP CORN.

This is peculiarly the boy's crop, and one in which he takes as much interest as his elders. The amusement and pleasant hours passed while sitting round the fireside on a winter's night popping corn leaves memories that are always recurred to with delight in after years.

Mapledale Prolific. Very prolific. Grows about six feet high, and the ears are all of good size. It pops pure white, and is of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; pint, 15c.; qt. 25c.; ear, 5c.; doz. ears, 25c.

Rice. A very popular white variety. Pkt. 5c.; pint, 15c.; qt. 25c.; ear, 5c.; doz. ears, 25c.

Silver Lace. This is known by some as the White Pearl.

It produces beautiful ears, the grains being pearly white.

A good popper, and sure to please. Pkt. 5c.; pint, 15c.;

qt. 25c.; ear, 5c.; doz. ears, 25c.

Queen's Golden. This is a large-eared and handsome pop corn. The grains are large, pop perfectly white, and are exceedingly tender. The stalks grow about six feet high, and yield three or four ears each. Pkt. 5c.; pint, 15c.; ear, 5c.; doz. ears, 25c.

One pint of any three varieties of Pop Corn for 35c.



Corn Salad or Fetticus.

CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS.

An excellent salad for winter and spring use. Sow in September in drills nine inches to one foot apart. Tread on the rows to make the soil firm, and it will germinate better. When severe weather comes on, cover lightly with clean straw or leaves. Can be sown early in spring.

Large Seeded. Round-leaved and the best variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

CRESS, OR PEPPER GRASS. (GERMAN, *Kresse.*)

Culture.—Sow the Curled Cress at intervals early in the spring in shallow drills twelve inches apart. Cress requires a rich soil. The Water Cress should be sown in the spring along the edge of brooks or small streams, or in wet, mucky land. Only one sowing is necessary, as it reseeds and increases very rapidly.

Curled. Used as a small salad, like lettuce, the leaves impart a warm, pungent taste. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 40c.

Water Cress. One of the most delicious of small salads, and should be grown on every farm on which there is a small stream. Always in demand in the large city markets. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.

EGG PLANT.

The Egg Plant should be grown in every Southern garden, it being well adapted to our Southern climate. It makes a most delicious dish.

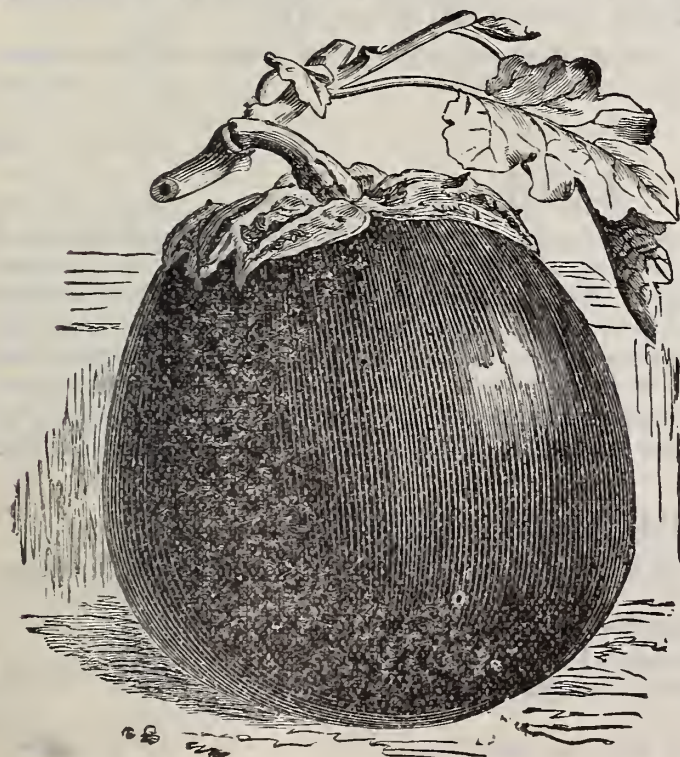
Culture.—In February or March sow in hot-beds and keep warm. When two inches high transplant to pots or to good, rich soil. About the middle of May set out three feet apart each way, and protect from bugs by dusting lightly with Slug Shot. One ounce will produce about one thousand plants.

Insect Remedies.—The Colorado potato bug is the principal enemy. For remedies, see under head of Potatoes.

New York Improved Purple. The best and largest variety in cultivation. Our strain of this variety is specially fine. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Egg Plants. Ready about May 1st. 20c. per doz.; \$1.00 per hundred.

If to be mailed, add for postage 5c. per dozen; 20c. per hundred extra.



New York Improved Purple Egg Plant.

OCONEE Co., S. C., March 9, 1898.—The North Carolina Short Stem Collard Seed I ordered from you did extra well. I had fine collards. Some measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet across, and have stood out all winter and kept well, and mine have induced others to try them.
R. B. LINDSAY.

CHATHAM Co., N. C., Feb. 24, 1898.—Owing to the dry spell last fall I must say I would have had no garden at all had I been without your North Carolina Short Stem Collards.
A. J. MCINTYRE.

ENDIVE.

A refreshing salad for fall and winter use, sometimes used as a substitute for lettuce.

Culture.—Sow in August in drills eighteen inches apart, and when large enough, thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

Green Curled. The best variety for general use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

Culture.—Sow either broadcast or in drills eighteen inches apart, from the first of September till the middle of October. It may also be sown in February or March, at which time the Smooth or Spring Kale is best. Of late years the latter has been largely sown in the fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Protect with straw or coarse litter in severe weather, as it can be cut during the winter and spring. Sow winter sorts at the rate of three or four pounds to the acre. Spring Kale can be sown broadcast at the rate of eight pounds to the acre, or four or five pounds in drills.

Early Curled Siberian. The old standard winter variety. The leaves are a bright green color, tinged with purple, and beautifully curled and delicate in flavor. In the latitude of Richmond it will stand throughout the winter without protection. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, or Norfolk. One of the most popular shipping sorts; very largely used in the Norfolk trucking district. The leaves are of a bright green color, beautifully curled. Should be sown in rows, in August and September. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Spring or Smooth Kale. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety, which makes a fine salad. Very hardy, and is largely sown in September for use during the winter and spring months. The best for sowing in the spring. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 15c.; 2 lbs. for 25c.



Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, or Norfolk.

KOHL RABI.

Culture.—Grown for its turnip-shaped bulb, which is formed above ground. The bulb should be used while young and tender. It is prepared for the table like turnips, and makes a very desirable vegetable when properly prepared. For early use, sow in April in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out to eight inches between the plants. For winter use, sow in June and July, and thin out as above. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

Early White Vienna. The best market and table sort; flesh white and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.



Early White Vienna.

where they are to remain.

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill. Pkt 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

LEEK.

Culture.—The leek is generally considered superior to the onion for soup flavoring, etc. Sow as early as practicable in the spring in a light rich, moist soil, in drills half an inch deep. When six or eight inches high trim off the tops and roots, and transplant to rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row, setting them three or four inches deep and earthing up as they grow, so that the necks will become well blanched. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in the fall or early spring to

SWEET POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Culture.—Sow in spring, in shallow drills twelve inches apart. Gather on a dry day, just before they come into bloom, dry in the shade, and put into closely corked bottles.

Anise. Cultivated for seasoning or garnishing, and used medicinally. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.

Balm. A hardy perennial, used medicinally in cases of fever. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

Basil Sweet. The seeds and small tops are used largely in flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 5c.

Bene. Excellent for cholera infantum, etc. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.

Caraway. Seed aromatic. Used in pastry, confectionery, and for flavoring. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Dill. The leaves are used in soups, sauces and pickles. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 80c.

Fennel. A perennial which is excellent for fish sauces. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.

Lavender. A popular aromatic herb. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

Summer Savory. Used as a culinary herb. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.

Sweet Marjoram. Used in soups, etc. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

Thyme. For seasoning soups and stuffings. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Sage. Used for seasoning stuffing and sauces. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

LETTUCE.

Culture.—The quality of lettuce depends largely on its quick growth, and this can only be obtained by transplanting to rich, mellow soil, deeply worked and cultivating well. For early crop, sow under glass in January or February, and transplant in the spring. For a succession, sow at intervals of three weeks until end of April. For autumn use, sow in July. For fall planting, sow the hardy varieties in September, and transplant when large enough. Protect with straw, leaves or litter, and they will stand the winter, and head up in the spring; or they can be transplanted to cold frames nine inches apart. Two crops can be grown under the same glass in one season. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill, and produce about 1,500 plants.

Insect Remedies.—Plant-lice sometimes interfere considerably with lettuce grown in hot-beds or greenhouse. The remedies are the application of tobacco dust to plants and soil or fumigation with tobacco. For the green lettuce worm the remedy is pyrethrum mixed with not more than three times its bulk of flour and dusted on the plants while the dew is on.



California Cream Butter Lettuce.

Trianon Cos, Celery Lettuce. This variety excels all other lettuces in quality, but requires to be sown early, and is best started in a hot-bed early in the year in order to give the best results. The heads are long and conical, often nine to ten inches high by eighteen inches in circumference. The long and narrow leaves require to be tied up for a short time before cutting, when they soon form solid heads and quickly bleach to snowy whiteness, and become as sweet and crisp as celery stalks, and are delicious when eaten in the same manner or prepared for salad as with other lettuces. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

Wood's Cabbage. Whether for forcing in frames or growing in the open ground, no lettuce that we have ever grown is equal to our Wood's Cabbage. It makes a splendid, large hard head, very hardy, and exceedingly slow in running to seed; in fact, we have often found it necessary to cut the heads in order to let the seed-stalk get out. Its many fine qualities

have made it a prime favorite wherever grown. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Big Boston. A sterling variety, adapted either for forcing or open ground planting. Similar in shape, color, and general appearance to the Tennisball, but has the advantage of being nearly double the size. It is a little later in maturing, but the solidity and greater size of head make it peculiarly desirable. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

California Cream Butter. In shape this is distinct, heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid. The color is light green, almost white; the flavor rich and buttery, and very tender. Specially recommended for forcing for spring and summer use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

Deacon. A fine forcing lettuce, which makes large, dense heads, with thick leaves of superior flavor. It forms a solid heart, blanching to a rich yellow color; crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Black Seeded Tennisball. An excellent forcing lettuce; forms close, hard heads; tender, crisp, and a fine table variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

Boston Market, or White Seeded Tennisball. A splendid early lettuce, forming fine, hard heads of the best quality. One of the earliest heading sorts, and very popular, both for home use and market. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

Improved Hanson. One of the best summer lettuces. Grows to a large size; very solid and refreshingly crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Dutch Butterhead. An old favorite; makes cabbage-shaped heads of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

Early Curled Simpson. Makes a curly, loose head; early and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Brown Dutch. The hardiest of lettuces, and best for out-door fall planting; makes a good, solid head. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

Lettuce Plants.

Strong hardy plants of Wood's Cabbage and Deacon Lettuces ready for shipment March, April, October and November. 25c. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000; 500 plants at 1,000 rates.

If to be mailed, add 15 cents per 100 for postage.

Horse Radish. Select a moist situation, and plant pieces of root 2 or 3 inches deep (small end downward), and about 12 inches apart. Roots, 20c. per dozen; 60c. per 100; 1,000, prices on application.

Wood's Watermelon Seed

is all Southern raised and produces much better and finer flavored melons than Northern or Western grown seed.

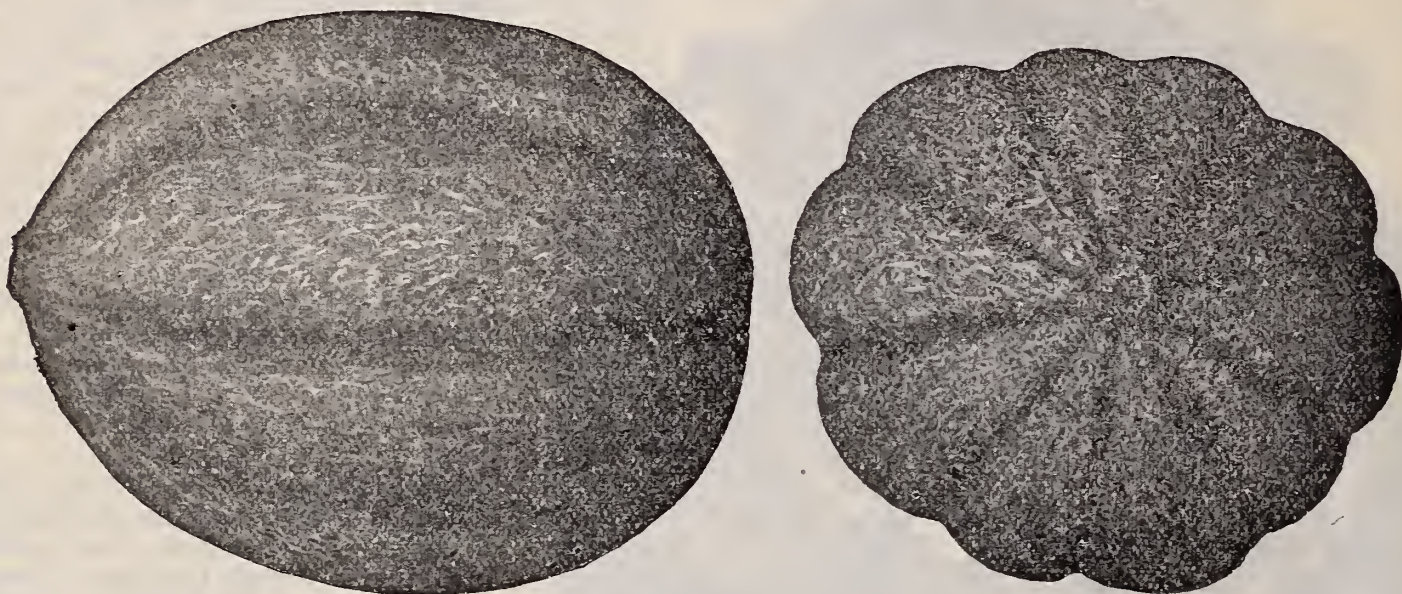
Wood's Selected Maine Grown Seed Potatoes

are the best seed potatoes it is possible to produce. Plant them if you want the earliest and most satisfactory crop results.

CANTALOUPE, or MUSK MELON.

Culture.—Prepare hills four to six feet apart; a rich, moderately dry, sandy soil is best, using well-rotted stable manure, which should be well mixed with the soil. When danger of frost is past, plant ten to twelve seeds about an inch deep in each hill, and when danger of insects is over, thin out to four plants to the hill. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust is excellent to sprinkle over the young plants when the dew is on to prevent the attacks of insects. To promote fruitfulness, pinch the ends of the vines when they begin to blossom, especially if the growth is very luxuriant, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground. Be careful not to grow them near cucumbers, squashes, etc., as they readily hybridize, and the flavor of both is injured. Cantaloupes grown on heavy soil are not of the best quality. One ounce of seed will plant sixty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

Insect Remedies.—The yellowish green and slightly hairy melon worm is the principal enemy to melons, not only eating the leaves of the vines, but also eating holes in the melons. The liberal use of Tobacco Dust in and upon the hill and vines is one of the best remedies for this and other insects that prey upon melons and melon vines.



Photograph showing side and end view of Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe.

Paul Rose. The famous new shipping and market cantaloupe. For full description, see page 7. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

Wood's Perfection. One of the best of large cantaloupes, whether wanted for shipping, the nearby market or home use. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful deep, rich green color, turning to a salmon; unusually sweet and luscious. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 85c.; 5 lb. lots and over, 75c. per lb.

Extra Early Hanover. The earliest of all cantaloupes, and on this account highly recommended for early market. It is of small size, round and flattened at the ends, ribbed and well netted. The flesh is sweet and of good quality. An ideal sort for earliest shipping. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.; 5 lb. lots, 70c. per lb.

Wood's Netted Gem. This is one of the most delicious eating melons grown. It produces uniformly small to medium-sized melons, of almost a perfect globe-shape. They grow remarkably uniform, thick meat, flesh light green in color, and of luscious flavor. Skin green and thickly netted. Very prolific and extra early in ripening. The seed we offer is of very best strain of this variety, carefully grown by ourselves. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 65c.



Wood's Netted Gem.

Extra Early Hackensack. This sort resembles the Large Hackensack in shape, but is fully ten days earlier. Has a roughly-netted skin, and dark thick flesh of excellent flavor; one of the best market sorts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Osage, or Miller Cream. A splendid melon, equalled in delicacy of flavor only by the Emerald Gem, and surpassed by none. It is of medium size, oval-shape, salmon-colored flesh, and very thick meat; a splendid table melon. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Emerald Gem. Similar to above, except flatter in shape. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Baltimore, or Acme. During the season this melon is always in demand in the best hotels and restaurants, and finds ready sale. It is oval-shaped, and has very thick, green flesh of the finest flavor. One of the best sorts for shipping. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Skillman's Netted Nutmeg. A medium-sized cantaloupe; thickly netted and of excellent flavor; medium early. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Jenny Lind. An extra early variety; small size, but of good quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Champion Market. An early, large-growing, thickly netted sort. Flesh light green; very sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Large Green Citron. One of the best eating cantaloupes grown; flesh and skin deep green; thickly netted. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Large Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. A popular and large-growing medium early sort. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Montreal Market Nutmeg. One of the largest and best of melons for main crop. Very showy and attractive; thick flesh and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Pineapple. Makes a very desirable cantaloupe of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Banana. Grows eighteen to twenty-four inches long; quite a curiosity. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Glass Melon. An old-fashioned preserving sort. The fruits are about the size and shape of a lemon, the color of rind a light lemon yellow. When preserved they become perfectly transparent and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

WATERMELON.

Our Watermelon Seed is all Southern Grown, and Produces Vastly Superior Melons to Northern or Western Grown Seed.

Culture.—Cultivate exactly like cantaloupes, but give more room, say ten to twelve feet apart each way. They should not be planted near pumpkins, gourds, or their species, as they will hybridize and injure the flavor of both. One ounce will plant thirty hills; three pounds will plant an acre.

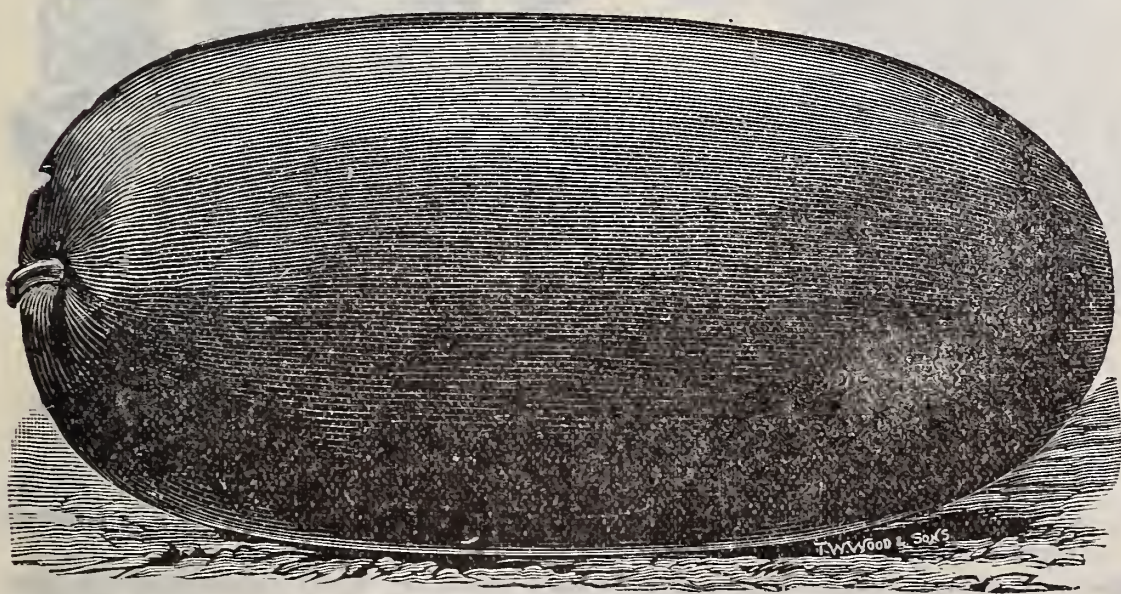
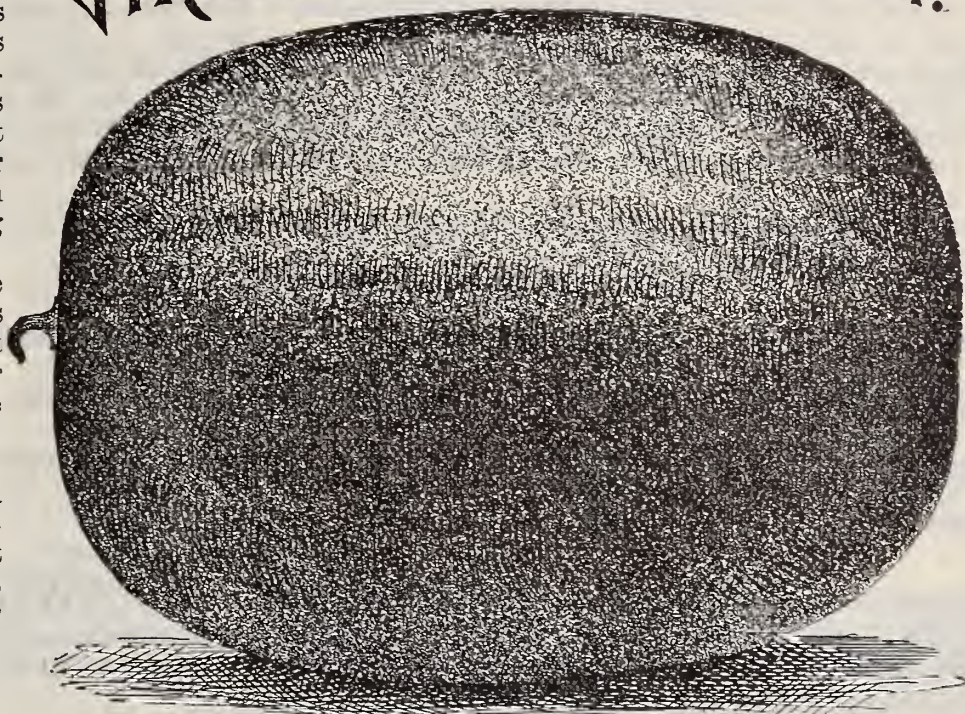
Insect Remedies.—See under cantaloupes.

Girardeau's Triumph. This magnificent new watermelon has fully sustained the claims made for it as one of the best market and shipping melons in cultivation, and it is in great popularity with shippers wherever grown. It is early, prolific, and averages very large. Its fine appearance and magnificent proportions make it a ready seller in any market. Where it has been planted for long distance shipping in comparison with other varieties, it has surpassed them all. The rind, like that of the Duke Jones, is of a dark green color with indistinct stripe; the seed is the same color as the Kolb Gem. The average size of the melon is very large; flesh very solid, melting and sweet. We strongly advise our melon growers to plant this variety extensively, as we feel sure that it will give them the best and most satisfactory results, especially for market or shipping. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Blue Gem. This has created quite a stir among Southern shippers, whole crops being planted in Blue Gem. It will average larger than the Kolb Gem, and as a table melon, is far superior. It is of a dark bluish green color, very uniform in size and shape, crimson flesh, equal to any as a shipper, and shows up well in bulk. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.; 5-lb. lots and over, 45c. per lb.

Duke Jones. A Southern variety, of which the originator writes: "I can safely say that none finer grows. It is extra early, extra large, very prolific, and of finest flavor." A Florida grower states that he "grew one thousand melons weighing from forty to seventy-five pounds each." A commission house writes: "They are the finest variety we have ever handled." We strongly recommend this sort for the home market or private use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.; 5 lbs. and over, 45c.

GIRARDEAU'S "TRIUMPH."



Jackson Watermelon.

Jackson. An old, popular favorite, making one of the best table melons grown; is medium size, of light green color, thin rind, sweet, and of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Girardeau's New Favorite. Resembles the well-known Florida Favorite, but is larger. It is early, productive, tender and crisp; has bright red flesh and small white seeds. The rind is thin and too tender to stand shipment long distances, but is without an equal for home use or near-by market. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Florida Favorite. This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption, for which purpose it is regarded by many as the finest melon grown. It ripens early, has dark skin with light green stripes and light crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.

The Jones. One of the best quality melons grown in size and appearance. It often attains a weight of sixty to seventy pounds. The skin is solid green in color, the flesh bright red, and is exceedingly sweet, juicy, and melting. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

WATERMELON.—*Continued.*

Dixie. A cross of the Kolb Gem on the Mountain Sweet, and claimed by the introducer to be the finest of all shipping melons. It ripens early, the vines are strong and vigorous, and the fruit large. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Dark Icing. A solid, early melon, weighing from twenty-five to thirty pounds. The meat is of a deep, rich red color, and of the most delicious flavor. This is really the best extra early melon grown. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Jordan's Gray Monarch, or Long Light Icing. One of the largest of melons, and a fine shipper, carrying well for long distances. It is long in shape, with skin of mottled gray color, and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Kolb Gem. For shipping purposes this is more largely grown than any other sort. It grows large, uniformly round, and its keeping qualities are unequalled. The flesh is bright red, solid and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. and over, at 30c. lb.

Seminole. Few melons have given more general satisfaction than this. For private use it is conceded by those who have tried it to be one of the very best. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Pride of Georgia. One of the largest growing and most satisfactory melons in our list. Dark green rind; oval-shape; meat bright red, ripening up solidly. Unsurpassed as a table melon. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Mammoth Ironclad. Splendid late sort; striped skin; flesh bright red; good shipper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Peerless, or Ice Cream. An excellent early sort; white seeded; oblong; luscious. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Mountain Sweet. An old popular sort, succeeding well in mountainous districts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Georgia Rattlesnake. A popular Southern shipping variety; skin striped; oblong in shape. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Boss. A very dark-skinned melon; flesh deep red; medium size; excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Citron (for preserving). Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

We will send special circular giving culture of mushrooms to any one interested on application.

English Spawn. Per brick (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.), 20c.; ten bricks, \$1.50. If to be sent by mail, add 10c. per brick for postage.

MUSTARD.

This is grown to quite a large extent in the Southern States. It is used the same as Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The white or yellow seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medicinal purposes or pickling. Southern Giant Curled and Ostrich Plume are the best varieties for general use.

Culture.—Sow during February, March or April, or in the fall during September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. Cut when about three inches high. Sow one ounce to eighty feet of drill, or broadcast at the rate of five or six pounds per acre.

Ostrich Plume Mustard. For description of this beautiful new mustard, see New and Desirable Varieties, page 5. Pkt. 10c., oz.; 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00.

Southern Giant Curled. An improved variety, much esteemed in the South. Very succulent, pungent, and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

White or Black. Used for salad. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 25c.

Mustard Seed for Pickling. Lb. 15c.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard.

**OKRA OR GUMBO.**

This vegetable should be much more generally grown, as it adds consistency, and makes a fine flavoring for soups, stews, and gravies. Also gives a good flavor to canned tomatoes.

Culture.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills three feet apart, and when large enough, thin out to eight inches apart in the rows. To keep for winter use, slice the pods when young and tender into narrow rings; string and hang in the shade to dry. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill.

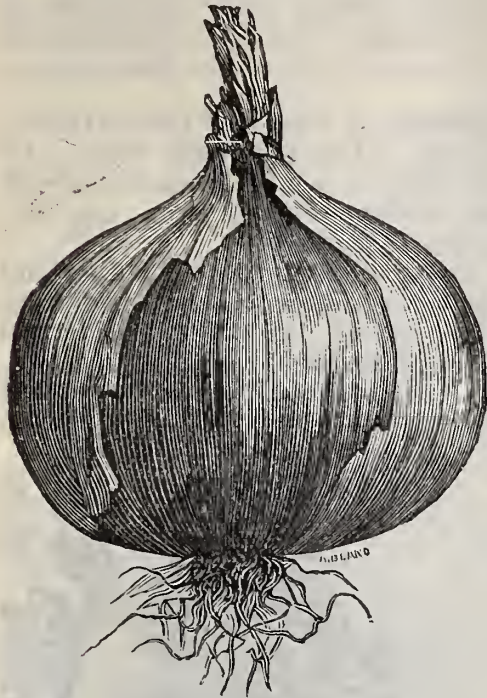
White Velvet. This variety bears round, white, smooth pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are of extra large size, and are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Improved Dwarf Prolific, or Density. An excellent prolific sort, Pkt. 5c. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lb. .05 .08 .15 .35

Tall. Produces dark green ridged pods,05 .08 .15 .35

ONION.

We strongly advise our customers to give more attention to the planting of onions, as they are proving a very profitable and satisfactory crop, both for sale in our home markets and for shipping. Onions must be planted on clean, rich soil for best results.



Red Giant Rocca.

Culture.—*Large Onions from Seed.*—To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-beds or trays. As soon as the weather opens and the sets are the size of a goose-quill, transplant to rows twelve inches apart and four to six inches between the onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit to onions, making them grow larger and increasing the yield considerably, in some instances double the yields being reported over those not transplanted. They can also be sown in the open ground in February or March, at the rate of five or six pounds to the acre, in drills twelve inches apart, thinning out afterwards to three or four inches apart in the drill. The Italian varieties can be sown in August or in September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. They succeed and do very well indeed in this way.

Growing Onion Sets from Seed.—To grow onion sets the seed should be sown in broad, wide rows, at the rate of forty to fifty pounds per acre, and kept clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths, piling one on top of another, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely between them. The larger sized sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest sets retained for planting.

Extra Early Red. A quick-growing medium-sized sort, desirable for spring seeding; uniform in size and shape, close-grained, of mild flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Extra Early White Pearl. The quickest growing of all the white sorts; makes large pearly white onions, tender, mild, and of excellent flavor. The seed should be sown in the spring thickly, and the sets put out in the fall. In this way large onions may be had before any other sorts are ready. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.75.

Silver Skin. Excellent variety for family use. Skin and flesh pure white; mild flavor and globe-shape. The best white onion to grow largely for sets. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; lb. \$2.40.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Standard variety; globe-shaped, large in size. One of the principal main crop sorts. Keeps well, and is a most desirable market or table onion. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Large Red Wethersfield. A very attractive onion. Medium early; skin purplish red and flesh purplish white. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

ITALIAN and SPANISH SORTS.

Prize Taker, or Spanish King. Like nearly all Spanish onions, this makes extra large size onions and of particularly fine flavor. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, and the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. It ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very handsome and attractive onion. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.75.

Mammoth Silver King. This is one of the largest onions in cultivation, growing to a remarkable size. The skin is a beautiful silvery white, flesh pure white, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. It matures early, and grows uniformly of large size and perfect form, flattened at the top. Specially recommended both for fall and spring planting. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.75.

White Bermuda. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.75.

Red Bermuda. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

The Bermuda Onions are coming rapidly to the front, and bid fair to become among the most popular sorts with our Southern growers. In size they are equal to the largest Italian varieties; of oval shape; early and of mild and delicate flavor.

Copper King. This attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish yellow color, flesh white, very sweet, mild, tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Giant Red Rocca. One of the largest and best of the Italian sorts. Globular in shape, mild, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

White Queen. A beautiful, small white onion, excellent for pickling. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.75.



Prize Taker, or Spanish King.

ROBERTSON CO., TENN., March 2, 1898.—The seeds I buy of you are always first-class. The Seminole, the Duke Jones, the Jones and the Kolb Gem Watermelon seed, and the Pot Iron Pumpkin seed, are splendid, and they are the seeds for my neighborhood, judged by what they did for me. Nobody's native seed or the seed they bought of other seedsmen have even equalled the result of the seeds I bought of your firm. I can trust your seeds, as those I have bought of you have already done everything that you claimed for them.

JNO. M. FOSTER.



ONION SETS.

If to be sent by mail, add 10c. per quart for postage.

Culture.—Plant the sets four inches apart, in rows about half an inch deep and one foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely. This applies to all varieties except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows fifteen inches apart and nine inches apart in the row, and then covered with about one inch of soil. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as the spring. Fall planting of onions are succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practiced.

White Potato, or Multiplier. A variety of Potato Onion, differing from the old sort, in that it is pure white. Of medium size, hardy, productive, and of finest flavor. It is the best keeping onion we have ever grown. Qt. 15c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel prices on application.

Yellow Potato Onion Sets. The largest yielding and most profitable onion to grow in the South. It is of large size and mild flavor. This variety grows from sets only; they never make seed. They can be set out either in the fall or spring. Equally well adapted to be sold green as a bunch onion, or as fully matured large onions. Great care should be used in selecting sets of this sort, as many dealers, through ignorance, sell sets which resemble Potato Onion, but which have degenerated to such an extent as to be no longer worthy of cultivation. Qt. 15c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel prices on application.

Extra Early White Pearl. An extra early variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color, mild and delicate flavor. This sort is for fall planting only. They grow to a large size, and come in earlier than any other variety. Very popular in the trucking sections for early shipping. See Fall Catalogue for prices.

Yellow Danvers. Qt. 15c.; pk. \$1.00; bush. prices on application.

Silver Skin. Qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel prices on application.

PARSLEY.



Champion Moss Curled.

Culture.—Soak the seed in water a few hours, and sow in rich soil early in spring, in rows a foot apart, and cover lightly. Parsley is slow to germinate, and sometimes three or four weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill.

Champion Moss Curled. The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the

best for garnishing and flavoring. It makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Plain. Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.

PARSNIP.

Culture.—A rich sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, covering lightly. Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When the plants are two inches high thin out to four or six inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

Wood's Improved Sugar Parsnip. This is a selection and decided improvement over the old Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnip, both in shape of roots and flavor. For fuller description, see New and Desirable Varieties, p. 2. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.

Sugar Hollow Crown or Guernsey. This is an old standard variety. Smooth skin, tender, and well flavored. It is the best, either for table use or stock. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.



Sugar Hollow Crown or Guernsey.

Wood's Packet Seeds are extra large, well filled packets, containing, in most instances, two or three times the quantity of seeds contained in the half-size, poorly-filled packets and commission seeds sold throughout the country. We believe in supplying liberal-sized packets of the best seeds at reasonable prices. Remember, we pay the postage on all seeds at packet, ounce, or quarter-pound rates.

25 cts. Worth of Seeds Extra

will be allowed for each \$1.00 sent for seeds in packets and ounces. This applies to seeds in ounces as well as packets. One dollar remitted for Vegetable Seeds in packets and ounces, the purchaser can select seeds to the value of \$1.25; for \$2.00, seeds in packets and ounces to the value of \$2.50, and so on; 60c. worth can be selected for 50c. remitted.

GARDEN PEAS.—Round or Smooth Varieties.

To truckers requiring large quantities of Peas we will quote prices on application.

Our early peas have attained a very big reputation for their earliness and productiveness all through the trucking sections. With our Southern truckers earliness is of prime importance, and, realizing this, we have constantly striven to improve both the earliness and quality of our strains, having our stocks grown in the far North by the best pea-growers in that section.



Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas.

We are constantly in receipt of reports from our customers testifying to the splendid results from our early peas. The following is an extract from a letter written us under date of May 21, 1898, from one of the largest pea-growers in Wayne county, N. C.: "I certainly was well pleased with the seed peas I obtained from you, as I shipped from six to ten days sooner than my neighbors. As you are aware, the pea prices have been disastrous, and if it had not been for the extreme earliness of your peas, I would not have realized anything." These reports are very gratifying to us, and our large increase in trade, not only in early peas, but in all of our seeds, shows that our truckers are appreciating our efforts to give them the very best strains of seeds that can be procured.

Culture.—Peas succeed best in light, rich, loamy soil which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked in rows three or four feet apart, two inches deep giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. One-and-a-half bushels are required to plant one acre; one quart to plant 100 feet of drill.

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart. Packets mailed free.

Wood's Lightning Excelsior. Since we first offered this sterling pea, a few years since, it has steadily grown more popular each season, and has made for itself a most enviable reputation, and our sales have steadily increased each year. Among the strong points in favor of this pea may be noted the fact that they can nearly all be gathered in a single pick-

ing, and not more than two pickings are necessary to gather the entire crop. Aside from this, it is the earliest, hardiest, and most profitable of all early sorts. The vines grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, are strong, vigorous, remarkably productive, and will stand the severest weather better than any pea we have ever grown. Their extreme earliness, hardiness, uniformity of ripening, productiveness, and fine quality make them an ideal pea for the market-gardener, the best of first earlies for home use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 85c.; bushel prices quoted on application.

Wood's Extra Early. Until the introduction of our celebrated Wood's Lightning Excelsior, this was the earliest, best filled, and most productive extra early variety in cultivation. It was tested both in the North and the South in competition with the earliest peas known, and each time proved itself superior both in yield and earliness. It grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, is very hardy and productive, and a very desirable pea for market or family use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 75c.; bushel prices quoted on application.

Alaska. Our strain of this variety is the very best. The Alaska pea is increasing in popularity every year, especially in the large pea-growing sections of the Atlantic coast, both on account of its earliness and productiveness and the beautiful green color of its peas, which makes it very salable in our markets, and on this account it is also especially desirable for canners. It is altogether one of the best extra early sorts in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 75c. Bushel prices quoted on application.

First and Best. An excellent strain of first early peas, which is very popular, and largely planted throughout the trucking sections. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 70c. Bushel prices quoted on application.

Philadelphia Extra Early. The old standard extra early sort, coming in a little later than other extra early varieties. It is very popular, and largely planted. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 70c. Bushel prices quoted on application.

Tom Thumb. A very early smooth pea, of excellent quality; grows about ten inches high, and yields abundantly. Fine for small gardens. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25. Bushel prices quoted on application.

Large White Marrowfat. A late variety, bearing large, well-filled pods. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c. Bushel prices quoted on application.

Black Eye Marrowfat. Similar to above, but more productive. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.

WRINKLED VARIETIES.

The wrinkled peas are of finer, sweeter flavor, and superior to the smooth peas in their table qualities, and on this account are used more generally for the private garden. They are also being much more largely grown for market purposes and shipping than heretofore, and are proving very profitable for these purposes where quality is appreciated. The wrinkled peas are not quite as hardy as the smooth varieties, and on this account should be planted a little later.

Allan's Dwarf Telephone. For full description of this new and valuable acquisition in wrinkled peas, see New and Desirable Varieties, page 6. Pkt. 10c.; pint, 25c.; quart, 40c.; peck, \$2.50.

Gradus. A distinctly new and valuable wrinkled pea, remarkable for the large size of its pods and excellent flavor. For full description, see page 6. Pkt. 10c.; pint, 25c.; quart, 50c.

Cleveland's Eclipse Pea. The earliest wrinkled pea in cultivation. A new introduction, which has proved itself to be the earliest and one of the most productive of wrinkled peas. The vines attain a height of two feet, and are very vigorous. The seed is green, wrinkled, smaller than American Wonder, and of most delicious flavor. The pods are similar to American Wonder in shape and size. Owing to its extreme earliness, great productiveness, small size of seed, delicious quality, and height of vine, it is destined to be one of the most desirable of wrinkled peas both for truckers and the family garden. Pkt. 10c.; quart, 30c.; peck, \$1.75.

American Wonder. One of the earliest of wrinkled peas, and excellent for family use. The vines grow about nine inches high, are of strong, robust nature, and remarkably productive. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

Wood's Acme. We have never grown or eaten a pea which we consider comes so near to the acme of perfection as this. The peas are large, wrinkled and of a greenish color, sweet, of splendid flavor, and have all the qualities necessary to make a most delicious dish. The vines are literally crowded with pods, and are ever-bearing to a greater degree than any other pea. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.40.

Nott's Excelsior. Although a few days later than the American Wonder, the pods will average fully one-third larger. For a wrinkled pea they are remarkably hardy, and can be planted almost as early as the smooth sorts. Dwarf in habit, of vigorous constitution, and wonderfully productive. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

McLean's Little Gem. A favorite early wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. Of dwarf habit, bears abundantly, and is of excellent quality. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.25.

McLean's Advancer. An excellent second early green wrinkled variety, which bears an abundance of long, well-filled pods; tender and sweet. Height 1½ feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.25.

Telephone. One of the most productive of the wrinkled peas. Of excellent sugary flavor. Pods of large size, containing six or seven peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea. Among the edible podded peas nothing we have ever grown can compare with this when sliced and boiled for ten to fifteen minutes, and served with butter and sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. The pods grow six to seven inches long and an inch-and-a-half broad. Once tried, this will always have a place in the garden. Pkt. 10c.; pint, 25c.; qt. 40c.; peck, \$2.50.

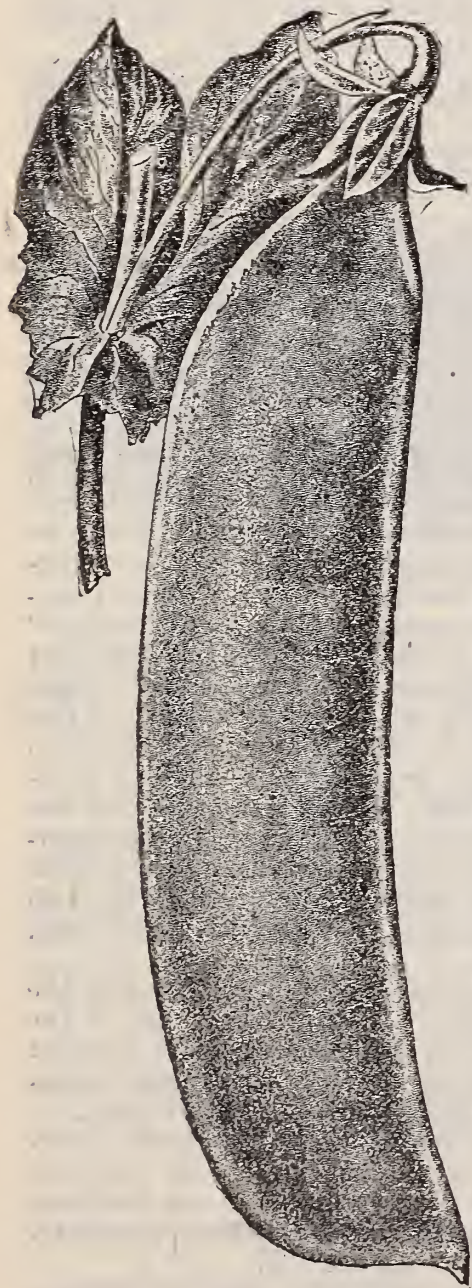
Bliss' Everbearing. Matures soon after McLean's Gem, and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.25.

Stratagem. A remarkably fine pea. The vines are almost completely covered with large, well-filled pods. Sweet and delicious. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

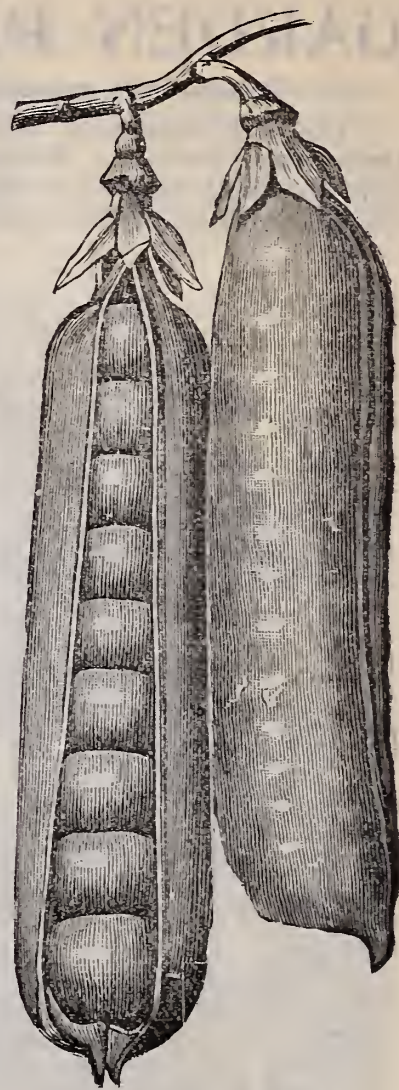
Pride of the Market. A very productive variety, bearing large and handsome pods well filled with peas of splendid quality. Very popular both for the private garden and market. Height 1½ to 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00.

Champion of England. Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown; of a delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Height 5 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.00.

Yorkshire Hero. A superior late pea. The pods are long and well filled; the peas large and of excellent quality. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.00.



Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea (half size).



Wood's Acme.

Wood's Selected Seed Potatoes.

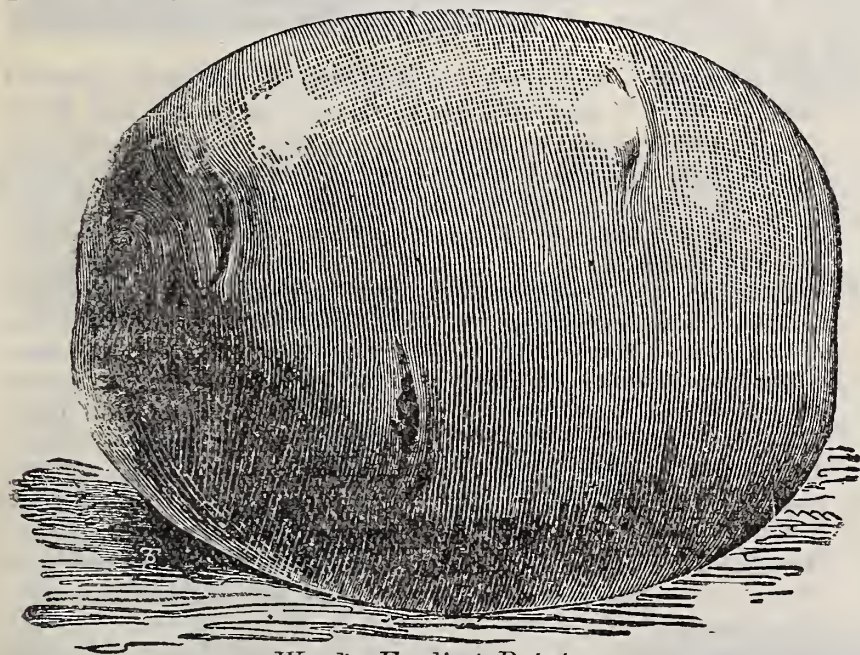
The superiority of our selected seed potatoes has been so marked, and their merits become so well known all over the South, that growers planting this crop know they can rely on our stocks. The productiveness, the early crops, best quality, can only be attained by planting good seed, and those we offer are of the very best. A market gardener or farmer planting for market cannot afford to plant a potato of inferior merit; a few days' time in gathering may mean the difference of hundreds of dollars to him, while a gardener planting for his own table will find in the yield and quality of our potatoes full repayment for his outlay and labor.

Insect Remedies for Potatoes.—The Colorado Potato Bug is the principal enemy of potatoes. The most popular remedy for same is Paris Green mixed with land plaster and applied dry while the dew is on the plants, or applied in a liquid state with whisk broom or brush. One pound of Paris Green mixed with 100 pounds of land plaster is the quantity usually applied, or mixed with water, one pound of poison to 200 gallons of water in a good mixture. When mixed with water, the mixture must be kept in a constant state of agitation, else the poison will settle, and the liquid from the bottom of the cask will be so strong as to do serious injury. Slug Shot is also largely used, and with very good results.

EARLY VARIETIES—BEST MAINE-GROWN SEED.

SELECTED STOCKS. HEAVY YIELDERS.

Barrel prices variable. Will always fill orders at as low prices as possible, or will cheerfully quote prices at any time upon request.



Wood's Earliest Potato.

The varieties of potatoes named below are grown for us from selected seed stocks, by the most careful growers in the State of Maine, in a section of that State noted for producing the finest seed potatoes grown.

Wood's Earliest. We have sold this potato through the South the past two or three years, and it has given universal satisfaction. It is the earliest potato grown, and as such we strongly recommend it to truckers and private gardeners. The potatoes are a beautiful shape, being nearly round, with very shallow eyes; flesh pure white, skin white with a slight pink tint, splendid cooker, and is one of the best of table potatoes. The yield is heavy, and it produces nearly all large potatoes. Peck, 50c.; bush. \$1.40; bbl. \$3.50.

Bliss' Triumph. An extra early potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. This seems to be specially adapted to Southern soil and climate, and is a great favorite with South-

ern truckers. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl., about \$3.00.

Clark's No. 1. A very early potato, which is superseding the old Early Rose, which it very much resembles in shape and color. It is earlier, more prolific, and becoming very popular in the Southern trucking sections. It cooks mealy, and of excellent flavor. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. \$3.00.

Early Six Weeks. One of the earliest potatoes grown. Similar to the Early Ohio in many respects, but earlier; medium size, smooth, skin light pink, shallow eye. We recommend it for early market trade. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. \$3.00.

Early Harvest. A fine extra early potato, beautiful white, oblong in shape, and a large yielder. Its table qualities are excellent, and very valuable as an early market and shipping variety. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. \$3.00.

Charles Downing. An old standard, and very popular in this section. It is white in color, of a flat oval shape, fine flavor and very mealy; one of the best for table use. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. \$3.00.

Pride of the South. Also known as White Bliss and Howe's Premium. An excellent extra early potato, shape similar to Bliss' Triumph, color white with pink eyes. Very early and popular with market gardeners. It will bear shipping earlier than other varieties. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.30; bbl. \$3.25.

Early Ohio. The earliest of all the older early varieties, and one of the most deservedly popular. The tubers are oval, oblong, round at the seed end. It is an excellent keeper, very productive, and of fine quality. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl., about \$3.00.

New Queen. A grand potato, resembling Beauty of Hebron in appearance, color, size and shape, but much earlier and a heavier yielder, with very few small potatoes. In quality it is excellent, the flesh being pure white and of a dry, mealy texture, so much desired in a table potato. This potato will do well in all localities. The tubers will not grow strong in winter like some other varieties. It is a popular market variety, and sells at a high price for family and hotel trade. Peck, 40c.; bush. \$1.25; bbl. \$3.00.

Houlton Early Rose. The old Early Rose was the most popular potato ever introduced. It has come into some disrepute, so many late and inferior sorts having been substituted for this, and growers are somewhat afraid to purchase it any more. The Houlton Early Rose which we offer is a strain of the original Early Rose; if anything, it is superior in quality. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl., about \$3.00.

Beauty of Hebron. An old and popular variety. Early, skin and flesh white, and of splendid flavor. One that has always found favor with private gardeners. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.20; bbl. \$2.75.

VIRGINIA SECOND CROP SEED POTATOES.

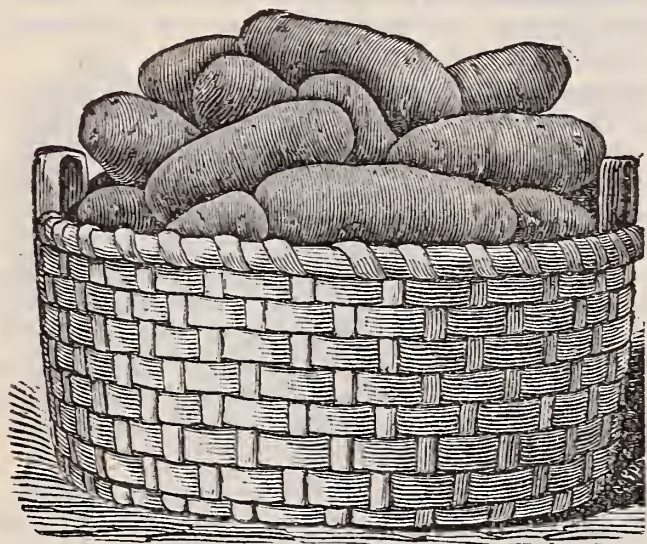
These give excellent and profitable results, and are proving very popular with our Southern truckers. Second crop potatoes are the result of growing two crops in the same year, the first crop being usually grown from Maine or Northern grown seed, and the small, or seed potatoes, selected from same planted again in July or August. This second crop, owing to being planted and grown so late in the year, has a robustness and quickness of growth infused into them, making them excellent seed potatoes, comparing very favorably with the Maine grown seed in crop results. Our crops of these are grown from the best Maine grown stocks, and are unsurpassed. We always ship all our seed potatoes in full-sized double-head round-hoop barrels. We can supply the following varieties: **Bliss' Triumph, Pride of the South, Early Rose, Wood's Earliest, Clark's No. 1, Crown Jewel.** Price, peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.20; bbl. about \$2.75. Special prices on large lots.

MEDIUM AND LATE VARIETIES, NORTHERN GROWN STOCK.

We expect to carry a large stock of late potatoes, so as to be able to furnish them in good condition for planting in June or July. Prices of potatoes are variable. Below are about the prices we expect they will sell at, but prices may be higher or lower. Will always fill orders at as low prices as possible, or will cheerfully quote prices at any time upon request.

Rural New Yorker No. 2. This is a medium second early potato; large yielder and of excellent quality. Potatoes large size, regular, white skin and flesh, few and shallow eyes. Altogether, this is one of the best medium early varieties in cultivation. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.20; bbl. about \$2.75.

White Star. This wonderful yielding variety is the result of crossing the Excelsior with the White Peach Blow. It is medium early or late, of large size, white color, of the finest quality, and is an excellent keeper. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. about \$2.75.



Burbank Potatoes.

Empire State. A remarkably fine potato, which has proved itself to be rich and delicate in flavor; perfectly free from rot; is never hollow, and cooks evenly through without coarseness. It has been extensively tested, and is generally endorsed as being one of the largest-yielding and finest second early or late sorts. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.20; bbl. about \$2.75.

Carman No. 3. A splendid new second early variety, which originated as a seedling by Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*. It is of perfect form, even in dry seasons, and grows to a large size, almost every potato being of uniform size and shape. It has but few eyes, and they are very shallow. The skin and flesh are extremely white, no hollow or dark parts, and its cooking qualities are exceptionally fine; a remarkably handsome potato and enormously prolific. In many respects this potato resembles the Rural New Yorker No. 2, but is destined to supersede that well-known popular variety. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.00.

Richmond Belle. A handsome second early white-skinned variety of our own introduction. It grows to a large size, and ripens two to three weeks later than the Early Rose, but yields much more largely. It makes a splendid winter variety if planted during June or July. It cooks dry and mealy, and is of excellent flavor. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.00.

Mammoth Pearl. One of the most popular second early or late sorts. Its attractive appearance and enormous productiveness make it a favorite market variety. Peck, 40c.; bush. \$1.20; bbl. about \$2.75.

Peerless. A prime favorite for those who grow for late market, its beautiful appearance making it readily salable. It is a very large yielder, and usually proves a very profitable sort. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.10; bbl. about \$2.50.

Burbank. Of the late sorts this is more largely used than any other. It is of good size, fine form, and an excellent yielder. The flesh is white, and is very mealy and of fine flavor. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.10; bbl. about \$2.50.

SWEET POTATOES.

Our seed is grown in Hanover county, Va. This county has a national reputation for producing the finest and best flavored sweet potatoes in this country.

Culture.—Put the potatoes into hot-beds in April, covering with three inches of earth, and after they begin to grow, give plenty of air on sunny days, and water regularly. In May or June set out in rows three feet apart and fifteen inches apart in the rows. The land should be ploughed shallow in order to produce the short, chunky potato most largely in demand. Apply a fertilizer having only a small percentage of nitrogen and a large amount of potash.

Extra Early Caroline. Very early, productive, and of excellent quality; nearly round shape, of a bright yellow color, and shorter than the ordinary varieties. An excellent sort, and very highly recommended. Peck, 40c.; bushel \$1.00. Barrel prices quoted on application.

Nansemond. The most popular of all sweet potatoes. A large yielder and a fine eating potato. Color bright yellow. Per peck, 30c.; bushel, \$1.00. Barrel price on application.

Red Nose. One of the best market varieties; a large yielder, and of good flavor. Bright yellow with tinted red tip, which shows only when freshly dug. Peck, 30c.; bush. \$1. Barrel price on application.

Hanover Yam or Cluster. A large, round, white variety; quite a favorite in some sections. Yields better on heavy soil than the yellow sorts, but are not considered by many as good quality as the latter. Per peck, 30c.; bushel, \$1.00. Barrel price on application.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Ready May and June. 25c. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots.

If to be mailed, add 15 cents per one hundred for postage.

PEPPER.

Culture.—Sow in hot bed in February or March, and transplant to open ground in May, in rows two feet apart, fifteen inches between the plants. or when the ground becomes warm, sow in open ground and set out as above. When about six inches high, apply liquid manure or some good fertilizer.



Procopp's Giant.

Coral Gem Bouquet. A dwarf-growing pepper, producing hundreds of small, bright red peppers thickly set on the plants, so as to give the plants a most beautiful appearance. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Ruby King. These are a bright ruby-red color, remarkably mild and pleasant. Can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and pepper, used as a salad or stuffed as mangoes. One of the large sized peppers, the fruit being from four to six inches long. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.25.

Procopp's Giant. One of the largest peppers grown, the pods measuring six to eight inches long and about two inches thick. Of a glossy scarlet color; flavor mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.75.

Mammoth Golden Queen. Fruits six inches long by nine to ten in circumference, and are borne twelve to fifteen to each plant. Mild and sweet. Use as described for Ruby King. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; lb. \$2.40.

Tabasco Pepper. A very hot and pungent variety; used very largely for making pepper sauce. Pkt. 10c.

| | Pkt. | oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | lb. |
|--|------|-----|-------------------|-------|
| Sweet Spanish Mammoth. Fine for mangoes. Large and of splendid quality, . . . | 5 | 20 | 60 | 2.00. |
| Bell, or Bull Nose. A large early sort of mild flavor. Color, purplish red, | 5 | 20 | 60 | 2.00. |
| Long Red Cayenne. A bright red, hot variety of conical shape, | 5 | 20 | 60 | 2.00. |
| Red Cluster. Very hot, small, thin; of a coral red color. Borne in clusters, . . . | 5 | 25 | 75 | 2.50. |

PEPPER PLANTS. Varieties: **Bull Nose, Ruby King, Golden Queen, and Cayenne.** Ready May and June. Doz. 20c; 100, \$1.00. If by mail, add 5c. per doz.; 15c. per 100 to cover postage.

PUMPKIN.

Pumpkins make the best of winter feed for all kinds of cattle, and should be largely planted by every farmer. They are usually planted in cornfields to grow with the corn, and it gives a feeling of great satisfaction to have a crop of large pumpkins in the fall ready for winter feed. They are considered a very healthy and most nutritious food for cattle in the winter. In addition to their value as a stock food, they are also largely used for culinary purposes, the finer grained varieties making excellent pies.

Culture.—Plant in May, in hills eight feet apart, mixing a shovelful or two of well-rotted manure in each hill. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest plants in each hill. One ounce will plant twenty hills; three pounds one acre.

Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin. An exceedingly large variety, well adapted to the South, and one that is giving our customers the very best and most satisfactory results. We were in receipt of a number of letters from our customers the past season testifying to the large and satisfactory crops they made from this variety, some of our customers sending us specimens of the pumpkins for exhibition. Notwithstanding the enormous size of this variety, the flesh is fine grained and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

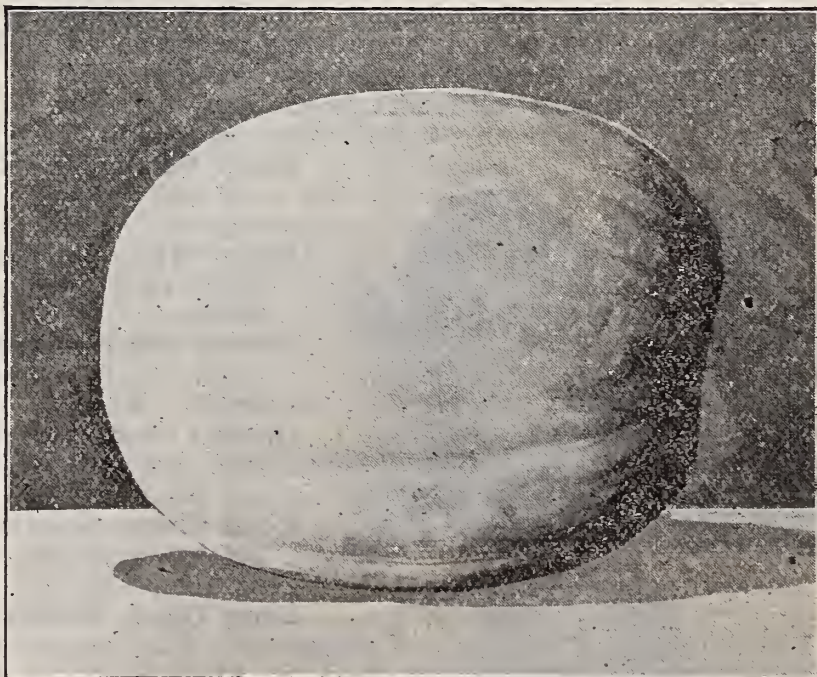
Cashaw, or Crookneck. One of the best table sorts; also fine for stock feeding. Very productive, and grows to a large size. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Large Cheese. A fine, large, flattened pumpkin of splendid quality. Excellent for cooking. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

King of the Mammoths, or Pot Iron. An immense variety, which has taken several prizes offered for the largest and best pumpkin grown. Single pumpkins have been grown to weigh over two hundred pounds. Flesh of a rich golden yellow color; a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. Of medium size; creamy white, with light green stripes; flesh thick, fine-grained, dry, brittle, and of excellent flavor. Unsurpassed for pies and custards. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Connecticut, or Cornfield. Splendid for stock feeding. Grows to a large size, round, and of a yellow color. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 25c.



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin.

RADISH.

Culture.—To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly, and quick growth requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell of weather in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich soil that has been deeply dug. They can also be grown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radishes can be forced in hot-beds, but they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the China Winter or Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet: eight to ten pounds one acre.



Brightest Long Scarlet.

New Triumph Radish. The most distinct novelty in radishes yet introduced. It is globe-shaped, and strikingly handsome for its horizontal bright scarlet stripes on a white ground. For fuller description, see page 7. Pkt. 15c.

Long White Naples. A distinct and charming new white radish, superior to the Vienna or Lady-finger both in earliness, shape and quality. White radishes are very desirable both on account of their tenderness and flavor, and the pretty contrast they make when served with the Red radishes. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Brightest Long Scarlet. This new French variety is a decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. It makes roots fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted out-doors; has a small top, and no neck; exceedingly bright scarlet color, making it one of the handsomest. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Wood's Early Frame. One of the earliest radishes grown, its small top making it very fine for forcing; shorter and thicker than the Long Scarlet and earlier by two days. Tender, crisp and fine flavored. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

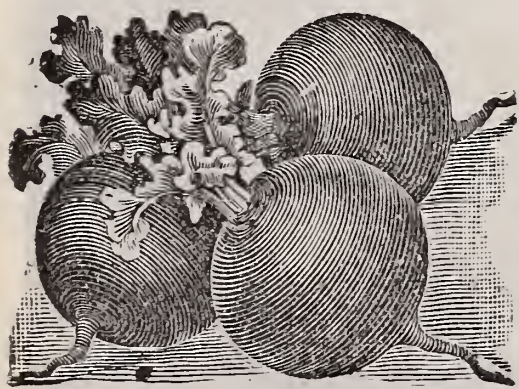
Chartier Long Scarlet. A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson color, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for out-door culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Extra Early Scarlet, or Cardinal Globe Radish. This is one of the earliest radishes grown, and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive, both in color and shape, making it a good seller in our markets. In flavor it is mild; crisp, juicy, and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.

French Breakfast. An olive-shaped variety, of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color, scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Extra Early Scarlet Olive-shaped. One of the hardiest and earliest of radishes, and for this reason very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong in shape; of a deep scarlet color, the flesh rosy and tender. Excellent for out-door forcing. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip. Largely grown for market, being very early and of beautiful appearance. Color, bright red, with white tip; quality excellent. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.



Early Red or Scarlet Turnip.

Early Red or Scarlet Turnip. A small quick-growing sort, with red skin and white flesh. Fine for forcing and out-door planting. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Early White Turnip. A rapid grower; has small top and pure white skin and flesh. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

Yellow Olive-shaped. Equally well adapted for forcing as for summer use. Of rapid growth and fine quality; tender, crisp and brittle. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Golden Globe Summer. Grows to a large size, and as it stands heat well may be sown quite late. Crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Rose China Winter. One of the best fall and winter varieties. Color, bright rose, white flesh, and of superior quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Long Black Spanish. One of the latest and hardiest of radishes. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Long White Spanish. Milder than the Black Spanish. Grows six to eight inches long. Fine for fall sowing. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

RHUBARB.

Cultivated for its leaf-stalks, which make delicious deserts, either as pies or stewed. It is wholesome, and should be grown in every garden.

Culture.—In April sow in drills in a shady or moist situation, and when a few inches high, thin out to twelve inches. The following fall transplant to a deep, well manured soil, four feet apart, and protect with manure or leaves. It may be more quickly grown by setting out the roots, covering the crown every fall with coarse manure. Do not gather any the first season, and never allow it to go to seed.

Linnæus. The best variety for the South. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Rhubarb Roots. 10c. each; \$1.00 dozen. Prices by the 100 on application.

If to be mailed, add 10c. each for postage.

SALSIFY.

One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Excellent either boiled and served in sauce or made into fritters.

Culture.—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 or six inches. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is perfectly hardy, and may remain cut all winter. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 8 lbs. one acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A great improvement over the old sort, growing double the size. Quality excellent. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 75c.

SQUASH, or CYMLING.

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing a shovelful or two of well-rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the bush varieties four to six feet apart, the running sorts eight to ten. When well grown thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Summer sorts, one ounce to forty hills, four to six pounds to an acre; winter sorts, one ounce to ten hills, four to five pounds to an acre.

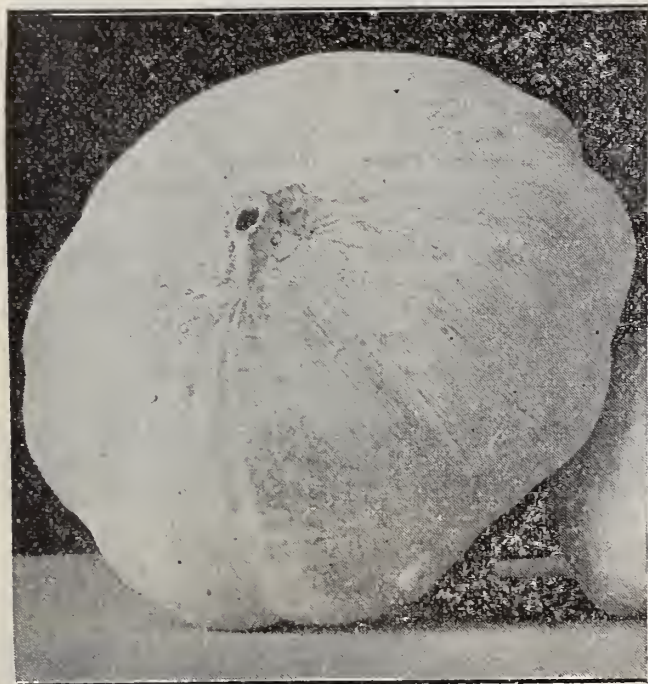
Wood's Earliest Prolific. For several years this was a source of considerable profit to a few truckers who controlled it, being ten days earlier than any other variety. It is exceedingly productive, 3,600 squashes having been gathered from one thousand vines in a single week. In shape it resembles the Early White Bush, except that the scallops are not as deep; the color is a creamy white. The vines are of true bush

form, about two feet high, and of vigorous growth. We regard this as the most valuable introduction in squashes in many years, and is sure to prove a money-maker for the trucker and market-gardener. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Mammoth White Bush. A selection from the Early White Bush, and is larger and more uniform in shape than its parent. It is early, and of a beautiful white color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Early White Bush, or Patty Pan Cymling. This is more largely grown in the South than any other sort. It is very early, of a light cream color, productive, grows to a good size, and makes a fine shipper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Wood's Everbearing Squash. The great value of this new squash is in its enormous productiveness and continuous bearing qualities. Planted early in the season, it will continue bearing all summer. In shape it is like the Early White Bush. Color, white, but some few of the squashes will have green stripes. It sets its fruit moderately early, and makes vines ten or fifteen feet long. It is best to pick the fruit as soon as it matures, before it gets hard, as in this way it will keep up its enormous yielding qualities until the end of the summer. It makes



Wood's Earliest Prolific.

an excellent table squash, and is also very valuable to grow for feeding to cattle and pigs. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Giant Summer Crookneck. A large variety of the old Crookneck squash; very handsome. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Golden Summer Crookneck. A fine summer sort. Early, productive, of a bright yellow color, and excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Boston Marrow. A standard sort for fall and winter use. The flesh is of a rich orange color, and of finest flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Hubbard. A splendid keeping winter squash, with orange-colored flesh, very dry, and of richest flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

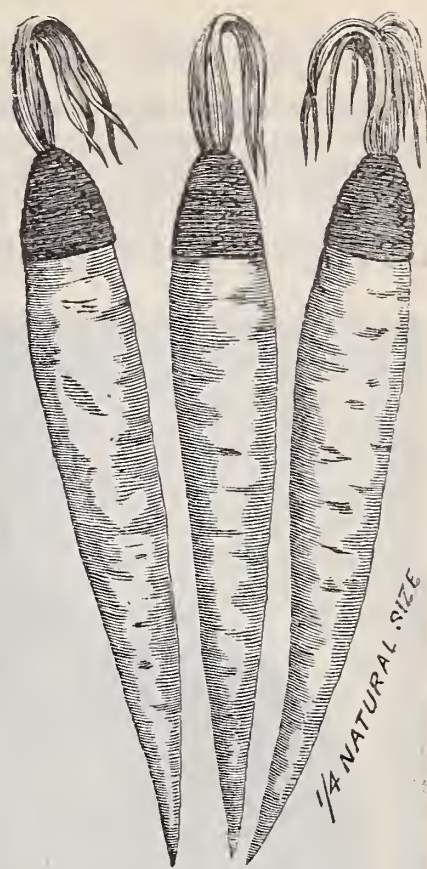
SPINACH.

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good well-fertilized soil, in drills one inch deep, eighteen inches to two feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and October. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill; twenty pounds one acre.

Round Thick Leaved. The best variety for spring seeding; makes thick, dark green, crimped leaves of finest quality. Very slow in running to seed. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c., 5 lbs. and over, 20c. per lb.

Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Very early and hardy, with leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. and over, 20c. per lb.

Long Standing. Fine for both fall and spring sowing. Leaves thick and fleshy; will stand long without running to seed. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 8c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. and over, 20c. per lb.



Mammoth Sandwich Island.



Golden Summer Crookneck.

TOMATO.

Our tomato seed has attained a splendid reputation for the superior crops it produces. The greatest care is used in growing our stocks to constantly improve the strains, our seeds being saved from the finest and most perfect fruits, which are grown and selected under the care of a skilled tomato specialist, who has had years of experience in handling this particular crop.

Culture.—Sow in a hot-bed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should always be provided for the vines, to keep the fruit from touching the ground. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots. When these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.



New Imperial Tomato

First Early. An extra early tomato, valuable for its extreme earliness, coming in ten days to two weeks ahead of any other sort. The fruits are smooth, round-shaped, bright red, nearly uniform in size and shape; prolific yielder. Plants are vigorous, medium size foliage. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3.00.

Imperial. A splendid new purplish red sort, perfectly smooth, very solid, and has very few seeds. It ripens evenly to the stem, is a strong grower, and is not subject to crack or blight. Although one of the earliest, it continues to bear large fruits till killed by frost. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Beauty. One of the best for all purposes. The fruits are borne in clusters, are of a glossy crimson color, large size, early, and seldom crack after a rain. A splendid keeper, and fine for shipping, home use or canning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Acme. Popular everywhere. Very early, smooth, solid and makes a perfect shipper. Color, purplish; ripens all over and through at the same time, and bears till frost. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

New Stone. As the name indicates, this is very solid and firm. Large, of a bright scarlet color, ripens evenly, and is a good keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Matchless. This is undoubtedly one of the best main crop tomatoes in cultivation. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of the fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Fine both for private and market garden. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Dwarf Champion. A dwarf-growing variety, stiff and upright, being self-supporting even when laden with fruit. Can be grown as near together as three feet. Early and prolific. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.75.

Ponderosa, or No. 400. Claimed to be the largest sort grown.

Being so large, however, it cannot have the fine quality of the Matchless, Stone, Beauty, and other splendid sorts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Perfection. Early, of bright red color; perfectly smooth, ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly till frost. Fine for canning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Favorite. Very prolific, solid, of a dark red color, and ripens early and evenly. A good sort for all purposes. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Paragon. Smooth as an apple, good size, solid, and a good bearer. Fine for family, market, or canning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Improved Trophy. The old popular variety, much improved. A standard for size, smoothness, and solidity. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.75.

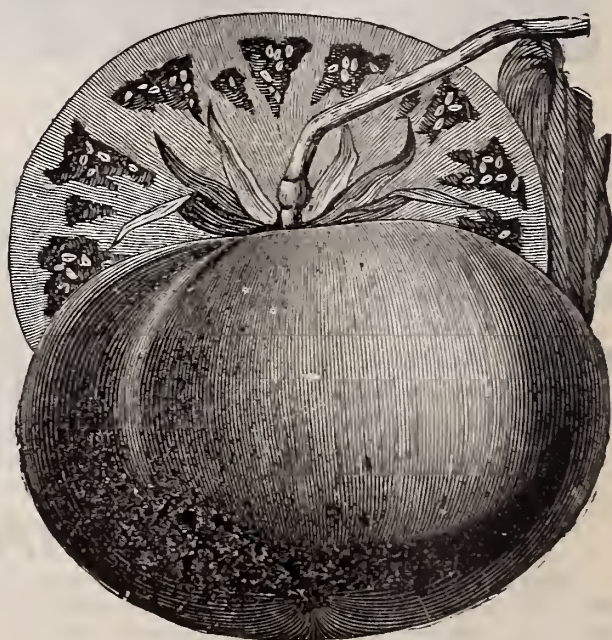
Pear-shaped (Yellow). For preserving and pickling; very prolific. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.25.

Golden Queen, or Yellow Trophy. Makes large, handsome, smooth tomatoes of finest quality. One of the best of the yellow sorts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Yellow Plum. Fine for preserving and pickling. A good yielder. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.25.

TOMATO PLANTS.—Ready in April, but in this latitude should not be set out till May. We can Supply Matchless, Beauty, Acme, Perfection, Trophy, and Yellow Plum. Hot-bed plants, per dozen, 10c.; 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, per dozen, 15c.; 100, 75c.; 1,000, \$6.00.

If to be mailed, add 5c. per dozen, 15c. per one hundred for postage.

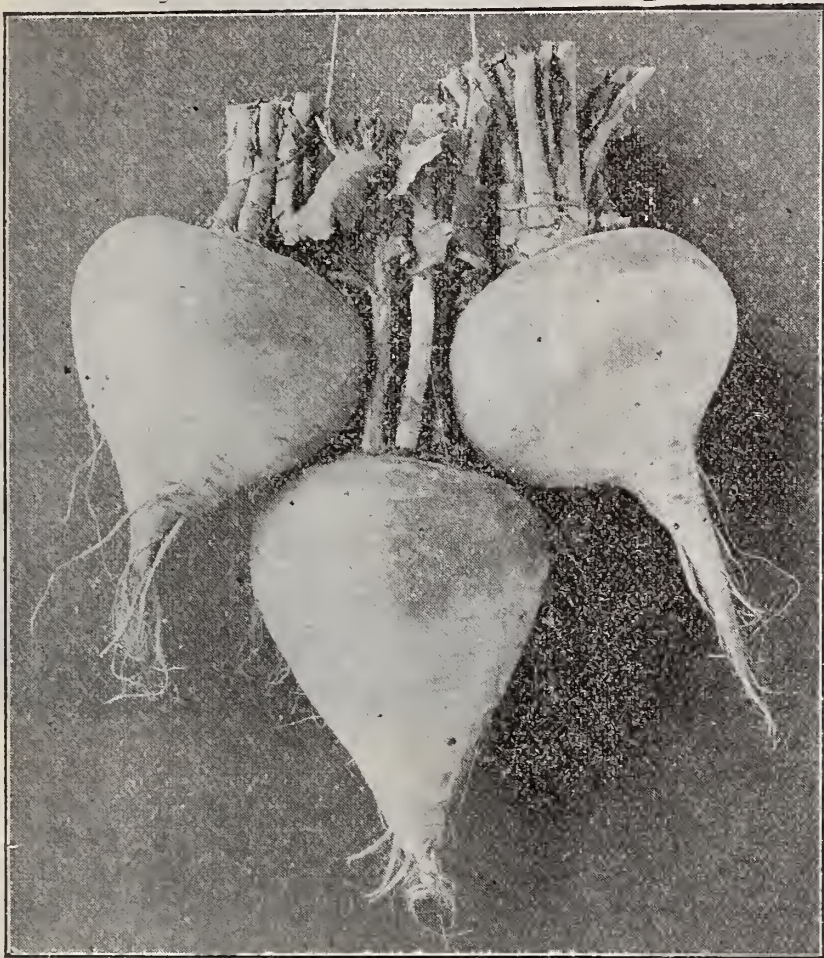


Matchless Tomato.

Wood's Turnip and Ruta Baga Seeds.

For feeding to stock alone, the use of Turnips should be increased ten times as much as at present.

They cost so little to grow, and make such splendid and nutritious feed all through the winter, that every farmer should provide a liberal supply for his stock. We have given below a short descriptive list, giving the varieties best adapted for the different purposes, whether for table purposes, market, salad, or stock feeding. Wood's turnip seeds are noted for the fine roots produced—our seeds giving much better and more satisfactory results than those obtained from the North and West.



Wood's Improved Red Top Globe.

Culture.—Sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills two feet apart, thinning out to six inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Ruta Bagas should be sown in July and early in August and earthed up as they grow. The early turnips may also be sown in the spring. Sow one-and-a-half pounds to the acre in drills, two pounds broadcast. The salad turnips require three pounds per acre.

Price in small quantities, 5c. per oz., 15c. per one-quarter lb., postpaid— all varieties except Milan, which are 5c. per packet, 10c. per ounce, 25c. per one-quarter pound, postpaid.

WHITE-FLESHED VARIETIES.

| | 5 lbs. & over. | |
|---|----------------|---------|
| | Per lb. | Per lb. |
| Early Red or Purple Top (strap leaved). Excellent for table or market, | .30 | .25 |
| White Flat Dutch (strap leaved). Similar to Red Top, except the top is white, . . . | .30 | .25 |
| Red Top Globe. Round and handsome; good for market, garden, or stock, | .30 | .25 |
| WOOD'S IMPROVED RED TOP GLOBE. A greatly improved strain of the old Red Top Globe; small tops, very uniform, and handsome roots, | .35 | .30 |
| Southern Snow White Globe. An early round white variety of fine quality, | .30 | .25 |
| Pomeranian White Globe. A popular main crop sort for market, salad or stock, | .30 | .25 |

Extra Early Red Top Milan,
Extra Early White Milan,

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The Milan Turnips unquestionably surpass any variety of turnips we have ever grown, in flavor and table qualities. They are also remarkable for their quickness in growth, and are to be especially recommended as the best of early turnips either for the market or private garden,

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Large White Norfolk. Largely grown for stock feeding, market, and salad, | .50 | .45 |
| Large White Hanover. A splendid second early white sort for stock or market, | .30 | .25 |
| White Jersey Navet. One of the best table and market turnips, | .30 | .25 |
| White Egg. A pure white, rapid-growing, egg-shaped sort, | .35 | .30 |
| White Sweet German. A globe-shaped variety of good quality for table or stock, | .30 | .25 |
| Long White Cownhorn. An excellent white table or stock-feeding sort, | .30 | .25 |
| Southern Prize. Fine for stock or winter salad; hardy, and needs no protection, | .30 | .25 |
| Seven Top. Grown only for winter salad. Very hardy, | .35 | .30 |
| | .25 | .22 |

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES.

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. A splendid stock-feeding sort, | .30 | .25 |
| Large Amber, or Yellow Globe. Excellent for general crop, stock or market, | .30 | .25 |
| Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. A first-rate globe-shaped table or market sort, | .35 | .30 |

RUTA BAGA OR SWEDES.

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga. Largely grown for stock and table, | .30 | .25 |
| WOOD'S IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. For fine qualities and productiveness this cannot be too highly recommended. The roots are finer and larger than the ordinary strains of ruta бага; the flesh is rich and sweet. Whether for table use or stock, it has no superior, | .35 | .30 |
| Breadstone, or Budlong. Handsome medium-sized roots; small neck, | .30 | .25 |
| Large White, or Russian. A white-fleshed variety for table or stock, | .30 | .25 |

If ordered to be sent by mail, add eight cents per pound for postage to prices named above, or in quantity of three pounds and over Turnip Seed can be forwarded cheaply by express or freight.

CELEBRATED VIRGINIA TOBACCO SEED.

The soils and climate of Virginia are peculiarly adapted to tobacco, and seed grown here under improved methods possesses the highest vitality and finest qualities. Our tobacco seed is carefully grown from the best types of the different varieties constantly improved by continuous selection. Seed is saved only from crown shoots.

Culture.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for same. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seed is sown about February, and the plant-bed protected by plant bed cloth (see page 74) to keep off tobacco flies, which often destroy the plants. When the plants are large enough and the weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in rows three-and-a-half feet apart and three feet between the plants. From this time constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, and examining for worms, etc. As methods of curing differ according to the variety, quality and color, whether to be sun or fire-cured, it would be impossible, for want of space, to give even an outline of the processes required for each. One ounce of seed will sow a bed fifty square yards.

One of the best books on tobacco culture, cure, marketing and manufacture that we have read is *The Tobacco Leaf*, by J. B. Kilgrew and Herbert Myrick. We can supply this book for \$2.00, postpaid. It gives most valuable information, and should be in the hands of every tobacco grower.

CIGAR VARIETIES.

Vuelta de Abajo. The finest, silkiest and highest flavored Havana tobacco grown. To produce it to perfection the land must be rich and comparatively fresh. It succeeds best on the chocolate soils of Florida and Texas. Fine crops are also grown on the reclaimed swamps on hummock lands throughout the South. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Choice Havana. An Americanized Havana, used generally for cigar purposes, although sometimes used as a manufacturing sort. It has a very large, long leaf, and makes a fine quality leaf. It is very early, making two crops a season in some sections. It is best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Sumatra. The cream of cigar wrapper tobaccos. It grows tall, is of fine texture and small fibre. It is best suited to the alluvial or hummock lands of Florida and Texas. Pkt. 15c.; oz. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. A stocky plant; leaves not so long, but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. The alluvial valley of the Connecticut is best suited to this, but it is grown all over the United States. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.00.

Comstock Spanish. A variety of great value in the West; used in Ohio, Maryland, and New York State for cigar fillers and wrappers; also in the extreme West, Wisconsin, etc. It does best on good, rich chocolate soils. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.



Tobacco.

SELECT VARIETIES.

Prices of the following varieties: Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Improved Yellow Oronoko. For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures easily a bright color, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length of leaf. Does best on light gray soil overlaying yellow clay.

Improved Hester. A variety adapted for wrappers, cutters, fillers, or cigars. It has a fairly long leaf of medium width, and cures bright. Adapts itself over a wider range of soils and climates than any other variety. It is very popular in eastern North and South Carolina. Is best adapted to gray or sandy soils overlaying yellow clay, or to chocolate soils.

Improved Long Leaf Gooch. For cutters and wrappers. Has a long, tapering leaf, of fine texture, and makes fine bright tobacco. Succeeds best in eastern North and South Carolina, and is best suited to light or sandy soils.

White Burley. This is the best filler tobacco known, on account of its absorbing qualities. It has a long, wide leaf, very porous, and makes bright reds, and is fine for plug fillers and wrappers. It is best adapted to the Burley or limestone district of Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Large quantities of the leaf of this variety are sold in Canada and to foreign trade.

Kentucky Yellow. A very fine, large, broad-leaved tobacco, suitable for strips, dark wrappers and fillers, making a dark tobacco. It is best suited to chocolate, alluvial, and rich red clay soils, producing heavier yields to the acre than any other sort.

Ragland's Conqueror. One of the best bright tobaccos grown for wrappers and cutters. The leaf is of a beautiful oval shape, and it makes the finest bright grown. Is best suited to gray or sandy soils overlaying yellow clay.

EDGEcombe Co., N. C., June 9, 1898.—My grass (Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass) is looking fine, and is the pride of the town. It was sown late last fall. I got a perfect stand, and have been mowing regularly and raking it off with a rake with curved teeth, which does not interfere with the roots at all.

R. R. GAY.

TOBACCO—Continued.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Price: Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00, postage paid.

One Sucker. A dark manufacturing sort, of fairly good breadth, long leaf, and good, rich quality. It is claimed that this grows fewer suckers than other varieties. Best suited to alluvial, chocolate, and rich red clay soils.

Big Oronoko. A very large and heavy variety for fillers and strips. Makes a wide, long leaf of dark color. Best adapted to rich alluvial and red clay soils.

Sweet Oronoko. This variety makes the finest fillers known. It cures a rich, red, long and narrow leaf, tough and waxy. It is best adapted to rich, red and gray lands.

Improved White Stem Oronoko. A fine variety for wrappers, cutters and smokers. It makes a bright curing leaf of good width and breadth. Best adapted to a light gray or sandy soil.

Blue Pryor. A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips, and fillers, and is best adapted for rich lots and alluvial soils.

Yellow Pryor. A good general purpose tobacco. Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and if put on rich red tobacco land will make almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor. It is also well adapted to a good gray land with red subsoil.

Medley Pryor. This variety is not so large as the Blue Pryor, but is a very rich, heavy tobacco, and suitable for the same soil and purposes.

Gold Leaf. A bright sort for plug wrappers, cutters and fillers. It is of more body than Gooch, not so large as that variety, but of good texture. Best suited to gray and sandy soils.

Sterling. A fine silky bright tobacco. Makes fine long wrappers and smokers, and one of the finest for these purposes, but of rather too much body for cutters. It is best adapted to a gray and yellow subsoil.

Beat all, or Lacks. A heavy, dark type of tobacco. Makes a splendid mahogany. Leaf is large, long, and of good texture for dark wrappers and fillers. It is best suited to a gray soil with red subsoil, or to red clay lands.

Broad Leaf Gooch. A heavier sort than Long Leaf Gooch. Makes a good variety for mahogany wrappers, as well as bright grades. Best suited to gray or sandy soil.

Poultry Supplies.

Rust's Egg Producer. One of the best and most satisfactory preparations we have ever sold for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. Our customers who have used it speak in the highest praise of it, saying that it not only largely increases the quantity of eggs, but improves the appearance of the poultry and keeps them in a healthy condition. Feed every day at first at the rate of one tablespoonful to a quart of meal or wet feed; afterwards it can be fed two to three times a week, and when the hens commence laying freely it can be discontinued. A 25-cent package contains 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ tablespoonfuls. Price, 1-lb. package, 25c.; by mail, 44c.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. package, 50c.; by mail, 94c.; 6-lb. package, \$1.00; 10-lb. box, \$1.50.

Rust's Havens' Climax Condition Powders. A first-class preparation for all kinds of poultry and cattle. A splendid cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle, and horses, and gives splendid satisfaction to our customers who use it. Price, 13-ounce box, 25c.; if sent by mail, 40c.; 32-ounce box, 50c.; if by mail, 85c.; 5-lb. box, \$1.00; 8-pound box, \$1.50.

Roup Pills. An almost sure cure for Roup, given according to directions. We have known almost hopeless cases cured by it. Per box of 50 pills, 25c. Mailed on receipt of price.

Crushed or Granulated Bone supplies the lime for shell and other ingredients necessary in the composition of eggs. Scatter about in the poultry yard. 5 lbs. 20c.; 25 lbs. 75c.; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

Crushed Oyster Shells. Splendid for poultry, to help in the formation of egg shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone. 5 lbs. 15c.; 25 lbs. 40c.; 100 lbs. 75c.

Fine Bone Meal. Excellent to aid in increasing egg production, and a splendid feed for young chicks. Should be fed wet, mixed with corn meal or bran. 5 lbs. 25c.; 25 lbs. 75c.; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

Ground Beef Scraps. To be mixed with wet feed. Fine for keeping poultry in healthy, thriving condition, and to aid in increasing egg production. 5 lbs. 25c.; 25 lbs. 90c.; 100 lbs. \$3.25.

BIRD SEED—Wood's Songster's Food Brand.

Bird fanciers know that to keep canaries and other small song birds in good health and song it is most important that they should be fed with the greatest variety of pure seed adapted to their requirements. To meet such needs, we have specially prepared a perfect seed mixture, composed of several varieties of the best and cleanest seeds known as a food and tonic, which we introduce and sell under our trade mark as "Songster's Food, or Wood's Perfect Bird Seed Mixture." This is put up in one-pound illustrated cartoons or boxes. Price, 10c. per lb. box; three boxes for 25c.

Canary. (*Sicily*.) Per lb. 10c.; 3 lbs. for 25c.

Hemp. For parrots, pigeons, etc. Per lb. 10c.; 3 lbs. for 25c.

Bird Rape. Per lb. 10c.

Flax Seed. Per lb. 5c.; bush. \$1.75.

Wood's Lawn Enricher. This is indispensable for making and sustaining fine lawns, and will rapidly cause the grass to become a beautiful green color. It can be applied when making a new lawn, or as a top-dressing for an old lawn. When making a new lawn, apply it at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre, or 6 lbs. for a lot 12 x 25 (300) feet. Sow it and rake well into the soil before the seed is sown. As a top-dressing for an old lawn, sow it at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre, or 4 lbs. per 300 square feet. Per 5-lb. box, 30c.; 10-lb. bag, 50c.; 25-lb. bag, \$1.00; 50-lb. bag, \$1.75; 100-lb. bag, \$3.25.

WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEED.

A BEAUTIFUL LAWN ADDS VERY GREATLY TO THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF A HOME.

In careful experiments side by side with other leading lawn grasses the past two seasons, **Wood's Evergreen** has stood better and made a better appearance all through the year than any other kind sown, and it is unquestionably the best of lawn grasses for our Southern soil and climate. Fine lawns can be very easily and quickly obtained from our Lawn Grass Seed, provided the directions which we give below are carefully followed.

Preparation of the Soil.

To have a successful lawn, the ground must be rich, or must be made so, to start with, and if the soil is poor, it should have a liberal application of **Wood's Lawn Enricher** and well-rotted manure, which should be well mixed with the soil. Do not use fresh manure, as the weeds and hay-seeds, which are in all manures, would germinate and fill the lawn with coarse grasses and weeds. The ground should be deeply dug, and all roots, stones, etc., removed and the soil raked as smooth as possible.

Sowing the Seed.

Thick seeding always gives best results. Lawn grass seed should be sown after the soil is

raked fine, at the rate of 50 to 75 pounds to the acre; or, for small yards, one quart to every 300 square feet (12 x 25 feet). The seed should be carefully and evenly sown, and lightly raked in, and afterwards, provided the soil is not wet, rolled or made firm by batting down with the back of the spade. Lawn Grass can be successfully sown any time after the first of September and up to the middle of April. If it is sown in open weather during the winter it will do well, but it will be a little longer in germinating.

Care of Lawns Afterward. While the grass is young, and even when the lawn gets well set, care should be taken that weeds and coarse grass, which spring up naturally in nearly all soils, do not get possession of the lawns. If a watchful oversight is kept at first, and any weeds or coarse grasses are cut at the root with a knife or pulled up, the lawn grass will soon spread and thicken so that it will take entire possession of the soil, filling it up and interweaving so closely that there will be no chance for weeds to grow.

All lawns should be regularly and carefully cut during the growing season with a lawn mower. Scythes should never be used, as they cut unevenly and cut into the roots, thus injuring the grass, and causing bare spots to appear. Care should also be taken, especially in the summer, not to cut the grass too close; one-and-a-half to two inches is close enough. Where possible, lawns should be well watered during hot, dry spells in summer, late in the evening—never in the middle of the day or in the morning. Care should be taken to give plenty of water. Great benefit will also be derived by running a roller over the lawn once a week all through the growing season. This forces the roots of the grass to strike out afresh, taking a deeper hold on the soil, enabling the grass to withstand dry weather better, and improving the appearance of the lawn very much. It is best every fall or early in the spring to rake the lawn over very roughly and sow seed on any bare spots, giving also a top-dressing of **Wood's Lawn Enricher** at the rate of about ten pounds to 75 square yards. Lawn Grass is hardy, and does not require any protection in the winter.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS. This seed will form a beautiful green sward in a few weeks' time, and, with proper care, give a splendid velvety lawn the year round. It is especially prepared for the Southern climate, the grass used producing a close, thick, velvety green turf. Most of the beautiful lawns in this vicinity have been made with this seed, and it has been used almost exclusively for forming our new parks and for laying out the beautiful grounds in suburban improvements. Not only will this give excellent results in small plots and large grounds, but is well adapted for tennis courts, golf links, croquet grounds, etc. Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass is cheaper in comparison than the ordinary lawn grass usually offered. It is composed of only the best and cleanest seeds, and weighs 20 to 21 pounds per bushel, while other mixtures usually weigh 14 pounds per bushel. Sow three to four bushels per acre, or for small yards, at one quart to every 300 square feet, 12 by 25. Lawn grass should always be sown thickly for best results. Prices: Per qt. 25c.; if by mail, 30c.; peck (5 lbs.) \$1.25; per bushel (20 lbs.), \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS. This grass is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for large places where more robust grasses are desired. We have had numerous requests for such a lawn grass for sowing in groves, orchards, and in large fields, the grass to be used for pasture as well as for a lawn. The grasses of which this is composed are not as fine-growing as those used in our Evergreen Lawn Grass, but will be found more satisfactory where constant trampling of sharp-hoofed cattle cut into the turf, and where no particular care is taken to keep the grass in good condition. Sow 50 to 60 lbs. per acre. Price: Per lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; bushel of 20 lbs. \$3.50.





General Rules for Flower Culture.

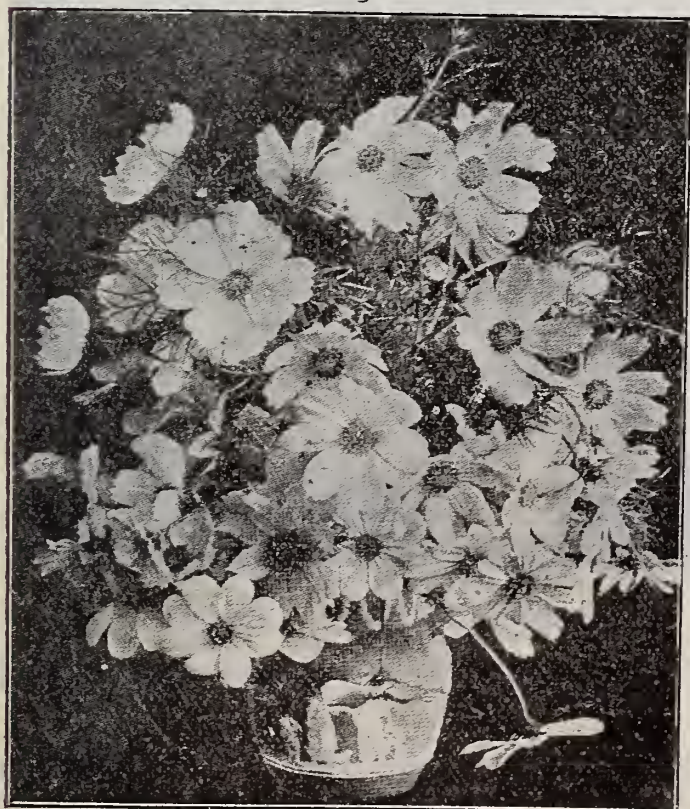
Complete cultural directions will be found printed on each of our flower-seed packets, yet we give here a few general rules which will be helpful to beginners.

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, which should be as fine and smooth as possible. Should the soil be heavy, mix with sand to lighten it.

Sow the Seed either broadcast or in rows, and cover in proportion to the size of the seed—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Some sorts should be started in the house, in seed-boxes, earthenware pans or flower-pots (see page 54). Water with a fine spray, and do not allow the soil to dry out. When three or four leaves have formed, transplant to similar boxes one inch apart, or into the open ground if warm enough. Be careful not to keep young plants continually saturated, as they will be liable to damp off.

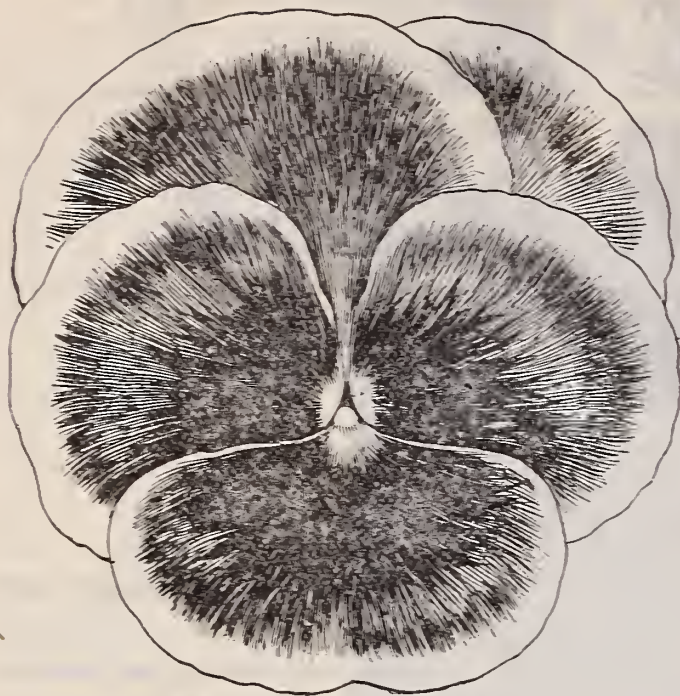
PREMIUMS. On all orders for Flower Seeds IN PACKETS select FIFTY CENTS WORTH EXTRA for each \$1.00 sent us. For 50 cents, select packets to amount of 65 cents. This applies to Flower Seeds in packets only, and does not apply to collections and special reductions.

NEW AND DESIRABLE VARIETIES.



WOOD'S EARLY FLOWERING COSMOS.

Cosmos is one of the most satisfactory annuals, responding splendidly to any extra care and attention given it. Heretofore the blooming season has been confined to the late summer and autumn, but we here have a variety which will begin to flower about the first of July, and gradually increasing until the plant is a mass of bloom, the lovely daisy-like blooms showing up beautifully against the feathery green foliage. The principal feature of this splendid novelty is that it extends the blooming season by nearly two months, giving a profusion of flowers from early in July till winter. For cutting for vases and house decoration they are particularly fine, retaining their freshness long after cutting. All Cosmos are of easy culture, and should have a place in every garden, as they flower profusely after the more tender sorts have succumbed to frost. We offer this in a beautiful mixture of all colors, including white, pink, crimson, spotted, etc. Pkt. 15 cts.

MADAME PERRETT PANSY.*Madame Perrett Pansy.*

Of all the various strains of Pansy introduced in recent years, none can equal the Madame Perrett for its rich and delicate markings and shadings. The flowers are unusually large, of circular form, the petals being of great substance and beautiful velvety appearance. The habit of the plant and large size of the bloom closely approach the well-known Trimardeau, thus adapting itself to the purposes of the amateur fancier as well as the professional florist. The plants are of sturdy growth, bearing the flowers well above the leaves, showing them to the best advantage. The colorings are mostly pink, red and rosy shades, with blotchings of a darker hue, presenting a most remarkable range of colors. Our seed is from one of the best known growers in Europe, and should at once become exceedingly popular. A bed of these Pansies presents a beautiful and striking effect, which cannot fail to please. Pkt. 15 cts.

ASPARAGUS PEA.

Although this properly belongs among the vegetable seeds, yet it is of such attractive appearance that we deem it worthy of a place in the flower garden. It is of dwarf, spreading habit, about ten inches high, bearing deep red flowers in great profusion, making a pleasing contrast with the light green of the leaves. From one to two hundred pods may be had from a single plant. It is of easy growth, very hardy, and will be found quite a curiosity. Pkt. 10 cts.

ALLEGHENY HOLLYHOCK.

A New Type of Hollyhock, Blooming from Seed the First Year.

The originator of the Allegheny Hollyhock writes as follows: "I have, through years of breeding and selection, produced an ever-blooming, vigorous, fringed Hollyhock, which can stand our winters and bloom continually through the hottest weather of summer and up to frost. In the far South they will bloom all the year round."

So different are the flowers of this new Hollyhock from the sorts heretofore seen growing in our gardens that, but for the similarity of habit, it would hardly be taken for a Hollyhock. Its principal point of merit lies in the transparency of its fringed chrysanthemum-shaped flowers, which appear as if made of crushed silk. Not only do they differ from the old sort in appearance, but in the manner in which they are borne on the stem, giving two to four buds at the base of each leaf instead of only one, every bud to the top of the plant developing into flowers, making the flowering season considerably longer. The blooms are seldom less than five inches across, many as large as seven inches, ranging from semi-double to double, and are beautifully fringed and curled. The colors are shell pink, rose and maroon, the centre being a few shades deeper, shading off exquisitely toward the edge. The cut gives an idea of the form only, it being impossible to reproduce here the fine graceful appearance and beautiful shading. Pkt. 15 cts.

*Allegheny Hollyhock.*

Your Lawn. Nothing beautifies your grounds more than a nice velvety lawn. If you wish to renovate your old lawn or make a new one, read our directions on page 38 and sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

Wood's Superb Asters.

These beautiful and popular annuals are unrivaled for richness of display and profusion of flowers. They are very desirable for beds, being in bloom when most other plants are nearly over, and are very useful for cut flowers and bouquets. H. H. A.—2-3.



Simple's Branching Asters.

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING ASTERS. A beautiful new strain of late flowering Aster, which bears on long stems perfectly formed double flowers 4 inches in diameter. 18 inches to 2 feet high.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Shell Pink, | Pkt. 10 |
| Lavender, | " 10 |
| Pure White, | " 10 |
| Mixed Colors, per oz., 2 50, | " 10 |
| Collection of three packets, one of each color, 25c. | |



Victoria Asters.

VICTORIA ASTERS. For size, color and profusion of bloom, this is probably the handsomest of all Asters. The colors include many delicate and some gorgeous shades: flowers double and 4 inches across, and 20 to 30 blooms to a single plant. 15 to 18 inches high.

| | | |
|---|------------|---------|
| Pure White, | 1/8 oz. 40 | Pkt. 10 |
| Light Blue, | " 40 | " 10 |
| Crimson, | " 40 | " 10 |
| Bright Rose, | " 40 | " 10 |
| Violet, | " 40 | " 10 |
| All Colors Mixed, per oz., 2 00, | " 30 | " 10 |
| Collection of five packets, one of each color, 40c. | | |

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION ASTERS.

A splendid strain of these popular flowers, bearing large double flowers of perfect form. Splendid for bedding. Height 18 inches.

| | | |
|--|------------|---------|
| Pure White, | 1/8 oz. 40 | Pkt. 10 |
| Pink, | " 40 | " 10 |
| Glowing Scarlet, | " 40 | " 10 |
| Light Blue, | " 40 | " 10 |
| Mixed Colors, per oz., 2 00, | " 30 | " 10 |
| Collection of four packets, one of each color, 30 cts. | | |

MIGNON ASTERS. An excellent variety for bedding or cutting, bearing 30 to 40 large, perfectly formed flowers.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Pure White, | Pkt. 10 |
| Mixed Colors, 1/8 oz. 40, | " 10 |



Comet Asters.

COMET ASTERS. A beautiful and distinct class, bearing large, very double flowers, the petals twisted and curved like a Japanese Chrysanthemum.

| | | |
|--|------------|---------|
| Pure White, | 1/8 oz. 50 | Pkt. 10 |
| Peach Blossom Pink, | " 40 | " 10 |
| Carminc, | " 40 | " 10 |
| Light Blue, | " 40 | " 10 |
| Mixed Colors, | " 30 | " 10 |
| Collection of four packets, one of each color, 30 cts. | | |

WOOD'S SUPERB MIXTURE. In this mixture we have the cream of all the best varieties of tall growing Asters, even the most ardent admirer of this flower will be astonished at the wide range of colors and varieties in this truly superb mixture. Pkt. 10

VICK'S WHITE BRANCHING. This Aster is a strong grower and blooms later in the season than any other sort. The flowers are large, pure white, borne on long stems and excellent for cutting. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10

TALL CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED. Late blooming, of many beautiful colors. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED. The largest flowering of the Dwarf Asters; very double. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 10

GIANT EMPEROR. The largest of all Asters. Fine formed flowers of brilliant colors. Very robust. . . Pkt. 10

CROWN. Very double, showy flowers. White centres, bordered with rich colors; beautiful. Pkt. 10

GERMAN QUILLED. (China Asters.) Many beautiful colors. Per oz. . . 50c Pkt. 5

- ABRONIA. Umbellata.** A Verbena-like plant, bearing rose-colored, fragrant flowers. Splendidly adapted for rock work. H. A.—2. Height 6 inches. 5 Pkt.
- ABUTILON (Flowering Maple).** Beautiful shrubby plants, bearing long, pendulous, bell like flowers of many attractive colors, richly veiled. Strong growers, and suitable for the garden in summer and house in the winter. Height 2 to 4 feet. T. P. 2-3. Mixed colors, 15
- ACHILLEA. Ptarmica Plena.** A very free-blooming, hardy perennial of branching habit. The flowers are pure white, double, splendid for cutting. Height 1½ feet. Useful for cemeteries and borders, 10
- ACROCLINIUM.** Everlastings, with rose and white daisy like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets. H. A.—2. Height 1 foot.
- Single Mixed, 5
- Double Mixed, 5
- AGERATUM.** Profuse blooming plants, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for cut flowers and fine for large beds in summer and as pot plants for winter. Height 2 feet. H. H. A.—2-3.
- Mexicanum. Light blue. Per oz. 40c. 5
- Conspicuum. Everblooming white; fine for cutting, . . . 5
- AGROSTEMMA.** (See *Rose Campton.*)
- ALONSOA. (Mask Flower.)** A pretty annual, flowering nearly all summer; desirable for bedding. Height 24 inches. H. H. A.—1-3.
- Grandiflora. Large flower, scarlet, 5
- Amaranthus.** A class of highly ornamental plants many of which are grown exclusively for their handsome foliage, while others are equally desirable for their beautiful clusters of brilliant-colored flowers, which are very effective for autumn decoration. Transplant two feet apart. H. H. A.—2-3.
- Bicolor Ruber. Foliage green and dark red, tipped with yellow. 3 to 5 feet, 5
- Caudatus. (Love Lies Bleeding.) Long, drooping sprays of red flowers. Per oz. 20c. 5
- Salicifolius. (Fountain Plant.) Graceful drooping leaves of bright orange red color. Splendid show. . . . 5
- Tricolor. (Joseph's Coat.) Oz. 30c. Height 3 feet, . . 5
- Alyssum.** Free flowering, pretty little plants for beds, edgings, or winter blooming. The white varieties are hardy annuals, and bloom all summer.



Saxatile Compactum Alyssum.

- Saxatile Compactum.** A hardy perennial variety of dwarf habit, bearing a profusion of golden yellow flowers in April or May. Will last for years and resist the most extreme weather. Very showy for permanent borders. Height 9 inches. Oz. 50c. 5 Pkt.
- Little Gem.** New, very dwarf, each plant covering a circle of about 6 inches. Per oz. 50c. 5
- Sweet Alyssum.** White, oz. 30c. 5
- Auricula.** Known as Primula Auricula and French Cowslips. A pleasing class of plants, bearing most beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. They bloom for years. Splendid for pots or beds. H. P.—1.
- Alpine. Saved from finest flowers. Height 6 inches, . . 10
- Mixed Colors, 10

- Antirrhinum. (Snap Dragon.)** Well known, showy, and useful border plants, producing flowers of a great variety of brilliant and handsome colors. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good garden soil. Height 2 to 3 feet. H. P.—2. Blooms the first season.
- Majus. Tall mixed. Per oz., 4c. 5
- Picturatum. Blotched and spotted, 5
- Firefly. Bright scarlet, with white throat, 5
- AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.)** Useful early summer-blooming plants, bearing odd and peculiar-shaped flowers. They grow one to three feet in height, the stems rising about two feet, and bearing fifty to eighty blossoms of various colors. H. P.—1-2.
- Skinneri. Scarlet, tipped with green. Exceedingly handsome, 10
- Double. Mixed colors, 5
- Single. Mixed colors, 5
- BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.** (See *Globe Amaranth.*)

- BALSAM. (Touch me not, or Lady Slipper.)** An old favorite, producing large masses of beautiful brilliant colored flowers in the greatest profusion. Our strain of these is very fine. Camellia flowered, producing the finest double blooms, and are quite a revelation in comparison to the old varieties. Rich soil is required for the finest blooms. H. H. A.—2-3.
- White Perfection. The finest white; double as Camellia. Per oz. \$1.00, 10
- Scarlet. Very double, 10
- Solferino. Striped and spotted with lilac and crimson, 10



Begonia, Tuberous Rooted.

- Pink. Rose flowered double, . . 10
- Double Mixed. Fine strain. Per oz. 50c, 5
- Collection one pkt. of each color, 30

Begonias.

Beautiful flowering plants for summer bedding or window growing in pots. They are covered the whole summer with beautiful waxy flowers of many brilliant shades, and the foliage is very ornamental. Sown early in the house they bloom the succeeding summer. T. P. 1-3.

- Single Tuberous Rooted. Mixed colors . . 15
- Double Tuberous Rooted. Mixed colors, . . 25

- Rex Hybrida.** Beautiful varieties, with handsome large variegated foliage, 25
- Vernon.** A scarlet variety, bearing immense quantities of bloom, making an exceedingly brilliant effect. The foliage is very ornamental, first green, when the plants are young, changing with age until the stems and leaves are suffused with a reddish tinge. Excellent for pots, . . . 10
- BRACHYCOME. (Swan River Daisy.)** Free-flowering dwarf-growing plants, covered with a profusion of pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. Valuable for edgings and small beds. H. H. A.—2. Height 6 inches.
- Mixed Colors, 5
- CACALIA.** Pretty annuals, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long graceful stems. H. H. A. Height 2 feet.
- Mixed Colors, 5
- CALCEOLARIA.** Gorgeous greenhouse plants producing a mass of beautiful pocket-like flowers in the spring and summer. Colors, yellow, maroon, crimson, etc., spotted and blotched in the most unique fashion. 1½ ft. T. P.—2.
- Mixed Colors. Saved from finest flowers, 25

- Calendula.** Showy free-flowering annuals of the Marigold family. They succeed well in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and continuing in bloom until killed by frost. H. A.—2-3 Height 1 foot.
- Meteor. Pale straw yellow, striped with orange; very double. Per oz. 25c., 5
- Prince of Orange. This new variety surpasses in beauty the well known Meteor. The stripes are of deeper orange, and make a brilliant appearance. Per oz. 25c., 5

Canna. Dwarf French Cannas are of exceptional merit for bedding, and are scarcely less valuable for pots in the winter. They bloom continually throughout the season, bearing large clusters of very showy flowers of different colors. Seed sown in hot-bed in January will begin blooming about the middle of the summer. The tall sorts are excellent for centres of beds and back-grounds.

Madame Crozy. A splendid variety. Scarlet, with broad yellow edge. Constant bloomer. Pkt., 10

Queen Charlotte. (New.) Color, rich velvety, blood-red, broadly margined with bright canary yellow. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 10
Florence Vaughan. Beautiful yellow, spotted with crimson. 10
New Large Flowering Hybrids. A Splendid mixture of all colors. Per oz. 50c., 10
Tall Varieties. Mixed colors. Per oz. 25c., 5
CANNA BULBS. See page 53.

CARNATIONS.

Carnations are general favorites for their delicious clove fragrance and diversity of color. They are excellent bloomers in the garden, and almost indispensable for winter flowering. H. H. P. 1-2. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

[NOTE.—To extend the life of carnation plants, keep the blooms picked off.]

Chabaud's Perpetual. A new strain introduced by a famous French specialist. It blooms in seven months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. In view of its earliness, robust growth, hardiness and diversity of color, it is likely to supercede most of the older sorts, 20

Finest German Mixed. A splendid strain for bedding or pots, 15

Marguerite. This variety blooms four months after sowing the seed. Good for bedding or pots. Plants are dwarf, flowering very profusely. Blooms double and ranging through the various shades of red, pink, white, etc. ¼ oz., 50c., 10

Mixed Colors. A fine mixture. Oz 50c., 5

CANDYTUFT.

Popular favorites, flowering profusely the whole summer. Very valuable for edgings and borders, the plants being fairly covered with masses of white and various colors. All except one sort listed are H. A. growing one foot high.

Empress. A fine variety, bearing large trusses, pure white, in pyramidal shaped spikes. Extra fine for cutting, or makes a fine bedding plant. Oz., 50c.; pkt., 5

Crimson. Bright color. Oz. 30c.; pkt., 5

New Carmine. Free blooming, pretty. Oz. 30c.; pkt. 5

White Rocket. White; large trusses. Oz. 20c.; pkt. 5

White Perennial. A profuse white blooming, hardy variety. Blooms early in the spring. Pkt., 10

Mixed Colors. A splendid mixture. Oz. 20c., pkt. 5



Chabaud's Perpetual.

Coreopsis or Calliopsis.

Beautiful showy summer bedding annuals, with large, bright flowers of golden yellow varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height 2 ft. H. A.—2-3.

Lanceolata. Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting (See cut), 10

Golden Wave. Large rich golden yellow flowers, with brown centres. Very free-flowering, 5

Mixed Colors. Very rich and showy. Oz. 20, 5

CANTERBURY BELLS

(Campanula). Popular and beautiful hardy plants, bearing a great profusion of attractive bell-shaped flowers. Colors, rose, blue, white, etc. H. B. 1-2. Height 2½ feet.

Single Mixed, 5

Double Mixed, 5

Calycanthemum (Cup and saucer.) The best variety of Canterbury Bells. The flowers are large and are borne in the greatest profusion. Mixed colors, rose, white and blue, 10

CATCHFLY. (Silene.) A beautiful genus of free flowering plants, producing white and pink flowers. Height, six inches. H. A.—1-2, 5

Calliopsis Lanceolata

CENTRANTHUS. Pretty compact growing plants, bearing clusters of small pink or white flowers. Suitable for rockeries or vases. H. A.—1-3. Height, six inches, 5

Centaurea. (Dusty Miller.) White leaved varieties. H. H. P. Highly prized for their beautiful white foliage. Excellent for vases or edgings of beds, etc.

Gymnocarpa. Silver foliage, delicately cut. Height, 1½ feet. Per oz. 60c.; pkt. 5

Candidissima. Very white dwarf. Height, one foot. Per 1,000 seeds, 75 cents; pkt. 10

CENTAUREA CYANUS (Corn Flower. Ragged Robin.) H. A.—1-2.

Margarita. A beautiful large white flowering variety, having a delightful odor. Splendid for cutting. Water at the roots only, not on leaves. Per oz. 50c.; pkt. 5

Mixed Colors. A beautiful strain

of this popular annual, comprising lovely shades of blue, rose, purple and white flowers. Excellent for cutting. Per oz. 25c., 5

CELOSIA, or COCKSCOMB. Very showy plants, bearing large, ornamental, comb-like heads of various colors. Excellent for beds or as pot plants. H. A.—1-3. Pkt.

Crimson Feathered. Bears beautiful feather like blooms. Three feet 5

Glasgow Prize. Dark foliage, immense showy dark crimson combs. One foot, 10

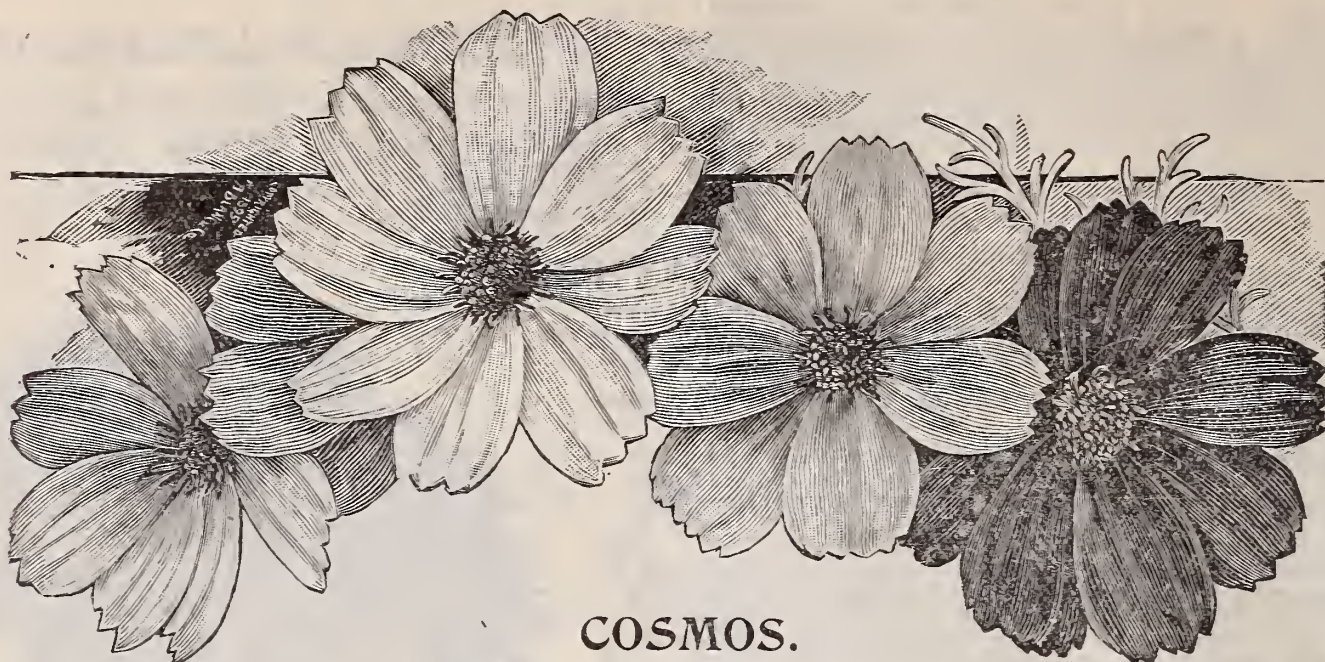
Japanese. A handsome variety, having combs of brilliant crimson, cut and ruffled like lace. Two feet, 5



Centaurea Margarita.

Cineraria. Magnificent flowering plants for greenhouse or conservatory. Bears large clusters of flowers in shades of white, violet, blue and crimson, the plants being virtually covered with blooms. These are among the most admired and beautiful plants for pots for early spring blooming. T. P. Height 1½ feet. Sow seed in summer in boxes, and transplant to pots for next spring blooming, 25

Our flower seeds are of the very choicest stocks.



COSMOS.

Cosmos have become so popular that they may deservedly be called the "Glory of the Autumn." The older sorts were thought to be exquisite, but the new fancy varieties we offer will be revelations of surpassing beauty which fairly eclipse anything previously attained. Another feature in regard to these beautiful flowers is the extension of blooming season, which was attained by the introduction of our Wood's Early Flowering Cosmos. All Cosmos are of easy culture, and are almost indispensable for cutting and garden decoration, their lovely blossoms being produced in greatest profusion after most other flowers have succumbed to frost. H. A. Height 4 to 6 feet.

Wood's Early Flowering. For description, see New and Desirable Varieties page 39. Pkt. 15c.

New California Giant. These giant flowers are surpassingly beautiful, often measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches across. The colors range from pure white through the shades of pink and red, the latter being particularly rich. The whites especially are very handsome, with large, broad petals, flowers of great substance, almost as chaste and beautiful as Lilies. Mixed colors pkt. 10

Marguerite. One of the prettiest and daintiest of Cosmos. Flowers measure two-and-a-half to three inches across the petals, deeply and irregularly lacinated or fringed, resembling "Marguerites." Mixed colors, 10

Mixed Cosmos. A fine mixture of the older varieties, containing all shades of color. The flowers are large, and will be found just the thing for table decoration, 5

Mammoth Perfection Cosmos. The flowers are double the size of the old, large flowering Cosmos, measuring three to four inches across. The petals are large, overlapping, forming perfectly round flowers, deeply ribbed, and of good substance.

Mammoth Perfection Crimson, 10

" " **White,** 10

" " **Pink,** 10

Three packets, one of each color, 25

WOOD'S SUPERB COSMOS MIXTURE. A truly superb mixture of the largest and best varieties, bearing flowers often measuring 4 to 5 inches across and of the most beautiful colors. Particularly suited for vases and table decoration, remaining fresh in water for several days, . . . 10



Chrysanthemums. The annual Chrysanthemums bear no resemblance to the late autumn varieties, but have a beauty distinctly their own. The plants grow twelve to eighteen inches high, have fine, delicate foliage, and produce beautiful daisy-like flowers of various bright rich colors. H. A.—2-3. Pkt.

Carinatum "Eclipse." A showy variety, bearing flowers of a golden yellow, with a purplish scarlet centre and dark brown disc, 5

Burridgeanum. Crimson: white centre, 5

Double Japanese. Perennial varieties, bearing fantastic-shaped flowers. Colors mixed, 10

CLARKIA. A free-blooming, handsome plant, of hardy and easy culture. Blooms throughout the season. Mixed colors, . . 5

CLIANTHUS DAMPERI. Beautiful plant, bearing its flowers in clusters. Flowers are pea-shaped four inches long, of a brilliant scarlet, with intense black spots in the centre. Sow in May in a dry, sunny situation, 10

COCKSCOMB. (See *Celosia*.)

Coleus. Popular foliage plants for bedding, edgings, and ribbon gardening. Although perennials, they will attain perfection the first season from seed sown early in the house. The seed we offer is selected from the best strains, and will produce different colored plants of desirable markings, . . 10

CYCLAMEN. Exceedingly beautiful winter and spring flowering plants for window or greenhouse. The foliage is highly ornamental, and the curious shape, striking beauty, and brilliant color of the flowers, which are borne continuously for months, make it one of the most desirable and admired of all plants for pots. Seed sown in boxes in February or March and transplanted to pots will make splendid flowering plants for the following winter and spring, much better than those grown from dormant bulbs. T. P. Height 9 inches.

Persicum, Mixed Colors, 10

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM GIGANTEUM. (Giant Persian Cyclamen.) Flowers very large and of great substance. Leaves proportionately large and beautifully marked. Finest strain.

Pure White, 25
White, with Crimson Eye, 25
Bright Rose, 25

Glowing Crimson, 25
Dark Red, 25
Mixed Colors, 20

Dahlia. Dahlias succeed admirably from seed, blooming the first season if started early indoors. Many beautiful sorts are contained in the stocks we offer, and there are always sports which may develop into fine new sorts. Height 4 to 6 feet. H. H. P.—2-3.

Double Mixed. Per oz. 75c., 5
Single Mixed, 5
Double Pompon, or Bouquet, Mixed. 10
Cactus Mixed, 10

DAHLIA ROOTS. 15c. each; \$1.25 per doz. For varieties, see page 53.

Daisy. (*Bellis Perennis*.) An old favorite, bearing double white and pink flowers in greatest profusion. Sown in the fall or early in the house will produce flowers from April to June. H. P. Height 6 inches.

Double Mixed, 10
Double Pure White, 10

DELPHINIUM. (*Perennial Larkspur*.) Splendid hardy plants, with beautiful, graceful spikes of flowers of many exquisite shades. They are invaluable for permanent beds or borders, or in the corners or edges of the garden. Sown in the fall or early in the spring outdoors, they bloom the succeeding summer. H. P.—2-3.

Formosum. Spikes of brilliant rich blue flowers with white centre. 2½ feet, 5

Zalil. A lovely shade of sulphur yellow, 10

Grandiflora. Pure white; splendid, 5

Elatum Hybridum. Mixed colors; very showy, 5

DIGITALIS. (*Foxglove*.) Handsome stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and long racemes of pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., spotted beautifully, resembling Gloxinias. H. P.—1-2. Height 2 feet.

Mixed Colors, 5

By all means include in your order a package or two of Mixed Flower Seeds for sowing in fence corners and out of the way places. Large pkt. 1c.



Dahlias

Dianthus, or Pinks.

One of the most brilliant of our garden flowers, and gives universal satisfaction. The plants are symmetrical in growth, and produce a profusion of bloom throughout the summer. Very fragrant and desirable for bouquets. H. A. Height 1 foot.

Pkt.

DOUBLE ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Chinensis fl. pl. Double China or Indian Pink. Our mixture of this strain is extra fine, and contains a large variety of colors. Oz. 30c., 5
Heddeiwigii fl. pl. Double Japan Pink. The flowers are large and of the brightest colors. Mixed colors. Per oz. 60c., 5
Heddeiwigii Albus fl. pl. Double white Japan Pink, beautifully fringed. Lasts long after cutting. Oz. \$1 00, 5
Imperialis. Double Imperial Pink. An abundant bloomer. Mixed colors. Oz. 40c., 5

SINGLE ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Heddeiwigii. Beautiful rich colors. One of the finest annuals for show and cutting. Per oz. 50c., 5
Laciniatus. Beautiful fringed variety of brilliant colors, 5
Eastern Queen. Magnificent fringed flowers, beautifully marbled and stained. Very showy, 5

PERENNIAL OR HARDY VARIETIES.

Pheasant Eye. A beautiful single variety, clove-scented. Flowers large and finely fringed. Per oz. 50c., 5
Mrs. Sinkins. Splendid double pure white variety, excellent for cutting, 10

FORGET-ME-NOT. (*Myosotis*.) Popular and charming little plants, bearing delicate blue flowers, which are highly prized for their modest beauty. H. H. P.—1-2.

Eliza Ponrobert. Large flowering, strong growing sort. Remarkably fine. The central blooms are double, 10
Alpestris. A dwarf blue free-flowering sort, 5

FOUR O'CLOCK. (*See Marvel of Peru*.)
FUCHSIA. Well-known plants of easy culture, having bright pendulous flowers. Excellent for pots or bedding in partially shady situations. T. P. Mixed colors 15



Dianthus Chinensis.

ESCHOLTZIA. (*California Poppy*.) Showy free-blooming plants for bedding. Flowers are of extremely rich and beautiful colors. Height 1 foot. H. A.—1-3.

Mandarin. Orange and scarlet. A beautiful variety, 5

Rose Cardinal. Beautiful pink; wonderfully effective, 5

Mixed Colors. Per oz. 30c., 5

FERNS. Beautiful decorative plants, thrive best in peaty sandy soil. Sow in shallow boxes or pots barely covering the seed, and keep moist. T. P. Choice varieties mixed, 15

Wood's Flower Plant Food.

This is made expressly for flowers, whether grown in the house or garden. It is entirely odorless, clean to handle, and materially promotes a strong, healthy growth, and produces a profusion of bloom. It is used by simply dissolving in water and applying to the plants about once a week. It will be found a wonderful invigorator. Full directions for use on each package. 25 cents per package.

*Gaillardia Lorenziana.*

Gaillardia. Remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers, which are produced in great profusion all through the summer; desirable bedding plants, and excellent for cutting. Sow in April.
Mixed Colors. The most varied colors. Per oz. 30c., . . . 5
Lorenziana. Double: fine for massing and bouquets, . . . 5
Grandiflora. Hardy perennial varieties, bearing gorgeous flowers two-and-a-half to three inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and for cutting. Mixed colors, . . . 10
GILIA. Profuse blooming and handsome dwarf hardy annuals; fine for massing in flower beds. Mixed colors, . . . 5

Hollyhock.

Stately and showy early blooming plants. Flowers perfectly double, and of great variety of colors. Perfectly hardy, and blooming year after year when once planted. H. P. Sow in May or June. Our strains of Hollyhocks are very fine.
Allegheny Hollyhock.
 For description, see page 40.
 Pkt., 15c.

Double White, 10
 Double Pink, 10
 Double Scarlet, 10
 Double Yellow, 10
 Double Mixed Colors.
 Per oz. 60 cents, 5

Collection of 4 pkts., one of each color, 30c.

LARKSPUR. Dwarf German Rocket. Annual Larkspurs are excellent for garden beds or borders; many brilliant colors. H. A. Height, 1 to 2 feet, 5

PERENNIAL LARKSPURS. See *Delphinium*, page 45.

LINUM. A pretty annual, covered with bright red flowers borne on slender, graceful stems. Splendid for massing, the flowers being borne in greatest profusion. H. H. A. 2-3. Height 9 inches, 5

Heliotrope. Well-known deliciously fragrant plants, useful either for bedding purposes or pot culture. They can be raised from seed as easily as Verbena, blooming the first season. T. P.—1-3. Height, 3 feet.

Lemoine's Giant. A new strain, bearing immense flowers, often measuring 10 to 15 inches across. The flowers are of all shades, from pure white to deep purple, and deliciously fragrant. (See cut). 15
Blue. Flowers very dark and fragrant, 10
White. Bears its flowers in large clusters, 10
Mixed Colors. All shades; a pleasing mixture, 5

Geranium. One of the most popular plants for bedding or keeping in the house. Sown early in doors will bloom the first season. T. P. 1-3. Pkt.

Zonale. A mixture of the finest sorts, 10

Apple Scented. Leaves very fragrant: makes fine plants from seed. Sow in light soil and keep the soil moist, . . . 15

GLOBE AMARANTH. (Bachelor's Buttons.) Well-known, popular everlastings, which form bushy plants about 2 feet high, and bearing sometimes hundreds of flowers. Excellent as border plants, and very useful for winter decoration. H. H.—2-3.

Compact Red. Dwarf variety, excellent for bedding, . . . 5

Mixed Colors, white, purple, striped, etc., 5

GLOXINIA. Charming greenhouse plants, of dwarf habit. The flowers are produced in greatest profusion—often 3 to 4 inches across—and are of the most exquisite and gorgeous colors; many are magnificently spotted, mottled and blended. Under the most ordinary culture they bloom continuously for months. T. P.—1-2. Height 1 foot. Mixed colors, 25

GODETIA. Very attractive hardy annuals, flowering profusely early in the season. Plants are of dwarf habit, flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of exquisite colors, resembling satin. Mixed colors, 5

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA. (Silk Oak.) Beautiful, graceful and delicately cut foliage plants resembling palms. Highly valued as a decorative plant for the house or tropical effects on the lawn. T. P. Height, 3 to 5 feet, 10

HELICHRYSUM. One of the best everlastings, bearing large double flowers of white, yellow, crimson, etc. Makes very showy and attractive plants for borders. H. A. 2-3. 5

HIBISCUS. A showy and ornamental plant, bearing beautiful large single flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Africanus. White with black eye. H. A., 5

Coccineus. Bright scarlet; showy. H. P., 5

ICE PLANT. Pretty trailing plants, with curious succulent leaves and stems. Fine for hanging baskets. Start in the house or hot-bed, 5

*Hollyhocks**Lemoine's Giant Heliotrope.*

Lobelia. Pretty profuse-blooming plants, of great value for edging as well as for hanging baskets or vases. The blue varieties are H. H. P., blooming first year, and should be started in boxes.
Speciosa, Tom Thumb. Blue. Best for hanging baskets, 5
Crystal Palace. Dark blue. Fine for bedding, 10
Cardinalis. The perennial variety; bears beautiful bright scarlet flowers; succeeds best in a moist situation. Height 3 feet. 10

LYCHNIS. Handsome and useful plants, bearing scarlet flowers which are very showy. Two feet high. H. P.—1-2. Blooms first year.
Chalcedonica, 5

Marigold.

Easily grown and useful garden plants. The African are tall growing, and most striking in large beds, while the French varieties are dwarf, and best adapted to small beds, or as a foreground to taller plants. H. A.—2-3

French Gold Striped. Plant of dwarf habit; flowers of a rich maroon striped with golden yellow. Very free flowering. Per oz., 50c., 5
French Double Dwarf. A splendid mixture of rich colors. Oz., 30c., 5
Eldorado. An African variety, producing flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Colors from pale yellow to deepest orange; very double. Oz. 50c., 5
African Mixed. A fine mixture of the best varieties. Oz., 40c., 5

MARVEL OF PERU. (Four O'clock.) Well-known and popular flowers; opens only in the evening, or on cloudy days. Colors, white, yellow, crimson, striped, etc.; flowers showy and in great profusion. H. H. B. Blooms first season. Mixed colors. Oz. 15c., 5



Eldorado Marigold.

MIMULUS. Tender plants, succeeding best in damp, shady situations. Sow early in April in open ground.

Tigrinus. (Monkey Flower.) Bears beautiful blotched and spotted flowers in great profusion, 5

Moschatus. The well-known Musk plant; leaves highly scented; bears small yellow flowers, 5

Mignonette.

An universal favorite on account of its delicate fragrance. Good for pots or garden culture, but, to produce the finest blooms should be in a partially shaded situation. If thinned out, will produce stronger plants and better blooms. Sow the seed at intervals throughout the summer for a succession.

Defiance. A new strain of remarkable size, the spikes often 10 to 12 inches in length. Deliciously fragrant and excellent for cutting, keeping fresh for a long time after cutting. Oz., \$1.50, 10

Machet. One of the best sorts; of bushy, vigorous and symmetrical growth. Bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Fine for pot or garden culture, 5

Victoria. Dwarf branching variety, with large trusses of deep red flowers. A robust and healthy grower, 5

Golden Queen. Of a golden yellow color. Deliciously fragrant; none better for cutting, 5

Crimson Giant. One of the best large flowering sorts. A very free bloomer. Oz., 30c., 5

Hybrid Spiral. A strong grower, producing flowery spikes 5 to 11 inches long. Per oz., 40c., 5

Sweet. Large flowering; fragrant. Oz., 20c., 5



Mignonette.

NASTURTIIUM.

Valuable summer flowering plants; the leaves are a glossy green and the flowers of all colors, beautifully shaded. The Tom Thumb varieties grow one foot high, and make very effective bedding plants, blooming profusely the whole summer. The tall sorts grow 6 feet high and are excellent as climbers and trailers, blooming profusely. H. A.—2-3.

DWARF, OR TOM THUMB VARIETIES.

| | Per oz. | Pkt. |
|--|---------|------|
| Empress of India. Has dark tinted foliage, while the flowers are of the most brilliant crimson color, | 20 | 5 |
| Pearl. Pure white flowers, fine for contrast, | 20 | 5 |
| Golden King. Golden yellow flowers, | 20 | 5 |
| King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet; dark foliage, | 20 | 5 |
| Ruby King. Crim on flowers, | 20 | 5 |
| Spotted. Beautifully blotched, | 20 | 5 |
| Rose. Soft pink, very distinct, | 20 | 5 |
| Dwarf Mixed. ¼ lb. 40c., | 15 | 5 |
| Collection, one packet each of seven sorts, | — | 25 |

TALL, OR RUNNING VARIETIES.

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| Von Moltke. Ruby rose, very brilliant, | 20 | 5 |
| Orange. Splendid, | 20 | 5 |
| Large Dark Crimson. Showy flowers, | 20 | 5 |
| Lemon Yellow. Very vigorous; bright color, | 20 | 5 |
| Hybrids of Madam Gunther. Exceedingly brilliant colors, containing many new shades and beautiful and distinctly marked flowers, | 25 | 5 |
| Tall Mixed. ¼ lb. 40c., | 15 | 5 |
| Collection—One packet each of five sorts, | — | 20 |
| LOBBIANUM. (Lobb's Nasturtiums.) Very pretty varieties, growing taller than the preceding kinds; flowers smaller, but brilliant. Mixed colors, | 20 | 5 |



Tall Nasturtiums.

Wood's Flower Seed Mixture

contains over a hundred varieties of easily grown and pretty flowers, which can be sown on bare spots, in fence corners, and out-of-the-way places. Will yield a constant succession of bloom throughout the season. Large pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

NERTERA DEPRESSA. (Coral Bead Plant.) A charming little pot plant of a moss like habit, forming a dense carpet of green. The flowers are followed by beautiful coral red berries, which almost literally cover the plant: splendid for rockeries, edgings and vases, but in greatest demand as a house plant. Grows as readily as a weed, even in doors. T. P. 15

NEMOPHILA. Dwarf-growing plants, bearing in greatest profusion pretty delicately shaped blue and white flowers. H. A.—1-3. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors, 5

NIGELLA. (Love in a Mist.) Curious and interesting blue and white flowers, partially concealed in a veil of delicately cut foliage. H. A.—2-3. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors, 5

OENOTHERA. (Evening Primrose.) Desirable plants for large beds or shrubberies, having large yellow flowers opening in the evening. H. B.—2-3. Height 3 feet, . . . 5

OXALIS. Splendid little plants, with bright-colored flowers, desirable for hanging baskets, rock-work or edgings. H. H. P.—2. Mixed colors, 10

PENTSTEMON. Excellent plants for borders. The individual blooms somewhat resemble Gloxinias, most gorgeous colors of purple, blue, scarlet, rose and white, beautifully marked and striped

Gloxinoides. A new annual Pentstemon, which for profusion of bloom and varied and beautiful colors surpasses the perennial sorts. Seed sown early in the house will bloom from July till frost. 10

Choice Perennial. Mixed colors, 10

WOOD'S ROYAL PANSIES.

Our Pansy seeds are saved from plants selected for the beauty and quality of their blooms, and are unsurpassed. For best results sow in rich soil in a sheltered location, and water freely. Seeds sown early in the spring will produce blooms in the summer, but not as large as if sown in the fall.

MADAME PERREIT. For description, see New and Desirable Varieties, page 40. Pkt. 15c.



Wood's Royal Pansies.

Pansies—Distinct Colors.

| | Pkt. |
|--|------|
| Cardinal. Brilliant brownish red; very striking, | 10 |
| Emperor Frederick. New dark red, bordered with orange scarlet, | 10 |
| Emperor William. Ultramarine blue, with violet eye. Very showy, | 5 |
| Faust, or King of the Blacks. Very dark, almost black: distinct and fine, | 5 |
| Fire King. Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy, | 5 |
| Gold Margined. Strikingly beautiful, | 5 |
| Light Blue. Lovely; nearly sky blue, | 5 |
| Lord Beaconsfield. Large violet, shading off to white on upper petals, | 5 |
| Meteor. Yellow, spotted with brown and margined with gold or silver. Splendid, | 5 |
| Silver Edged. Dark purple, with a distinct white edging. A charming sort, | 5 |
| Snow Queen. Beautiful large satiny white, | 5 |
| Yellow. Bright golden yellow, with dark eye, | 5 |

One pkt. each of above twelve distinct pansies 50c.

Pansies in Mixture.

| | Pkt. |
|---|------|
| Wood's Exhibition. This choice strain is unexcelled for its varied and beautiful colors. The flowers are very large, of most brilliant and effective markings, and matchless form and beauty. Particularly fine for florists' use or where large show Pansies are desired | 25 |
| 3 pkts. for 65c.; 5 pkts., \$1.00. | |
| Wood's Royal Mixture. A magnificent mixture of the finest named Pansies. It excels in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form of its blooms, make it indeed a "royal mixture," | 10 |
| Trimardeau. A remarkably large and distinct class of Pansies, individual blooms sometimes measuring three inches across. Splendid colors mixed. Per pat., | 10 |
| 3 pkts. for 25c. | |
| German Mixed. A splendid strain, producing large-sized flowers, beautifully stained and blotched, | 10 |
| English Show. Flowers peculiarly marked, resembling a face, | 15 |
| Odier or Blotched. Superb flowers of fine form and beautifully blotched with rich colors, | 10 |
| Large Flowering Mixed. Embraces most of the separate varieties; very showy. Per ¼ oz. 25c.; per oz., 75c., | 5 |



Double White Phlox.

Phlox Drummondii.

One of the prettiest and most popular of garden annuals. Makes very attractive beds and continues in bloom throughout the summer. As valuable as Verbena for cut flowers. Sow in April in open ground, or can be started earlier in doors. The double varieties will come more true to type if planted in light soil.

| | |
|--|----|
| Double Yellow. A new sort, having semi-double blooms, which are very pretty, and have a slight perfume, | 10 |
| Double White. A profuse bloomer, and one of great value for cutting, as it flowers at a time when white flowers are especially valuable. The seed produces about 60 per ct. double blooms, | 10 |
| Star and Fringed. Dwarf growing varieties, bearing brilliant fringed and star-shaped flowers. Exceedingly pretty. Mixed colors, 10 | |
| Mixed Colors. A combination of a great variety of colors: ez 5c., 5 | |
| Perennial Phlox. Excellent sorts for permanent beds, growing 3 feet high. Mixed colors, | 5 |
| LARGE FLOWERING PHLOX. (Grandiflora.) | |
| Alba. Pure white. Splendid, | 5 |
| Brilliant. Brilliant rose with dark red centre, | 5 |
| Coccinea. Deep scarlet; very showy, | 5 |
| Rosea Striata. Pink, striped white, | 5 |
| Yellow. Large bright yellow, | 5 |
| Black Warrior. Deep blood purple. Extra fine, | 5 |
| Collection of one packet each of six colors. 25c. | |

PETUNIA.

Pkt.

One of the best plants for bedding, the flowers being large, of brilliant colors, and borne in great profusion. H. H. A.—2-3, Height, 1½ to 2 feet.

California Hybrids. This splendid large flowering strain of single Petunia is noted for its beautiful combinations and exquisitely marked colorings. The flowers are deep-throated and beautifully fringed. (See cut), . . . 15

Double. This strain produces a good percentage of double flowers. Finest mixed colors, 25

Mixed Colors. A choice mixture, including many large flowering sorts. Oz. 7c., 5

POPPIES. Poppies succeed remarkably well in the South, and hardly any class of plants afford the same brilliant colorings and showy display. Very easy culture, the seed being sown where they are to bloom. The varieties we offer are the best and can be depended on to produce satisfactory results.

PERENNIAL POPPIES. H. P.

Oriental. One of the grandest of all Poppies. The flowers are extremely large, a rich dark glowing crimson, the foliage very rich dark green. Magnificent. If sown early will bloom the first year, 10

Iceland Poppies. A beautiful, fragrant strain, which blooms continually from June to October. Flowers resemble crushed satin, and plants will continue to flower for three or four years after sown. Mixed colors 10



California Hybrid Petunia.

SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES.

Pk

- Tulip.** (*Papaver Glaucum*.) This sterling variety, originally from Armenia, bears in abundance large, bright scarlet flowers, which are so dazzling in appearance as to remind one of a bed of scarlet Tulips, 10
- New Fayal.** Among the most beautiful and dainty of all Poppies, in every conceivable shade of white, pink, red, maroon, etc.: double and single, large and small flowers. 10
- Shirley.** These beautiful Poppies are very free flowering and remarkably brilliant in color. They range in color from pale rose to deep crimson, and are delicately edged and fringed. Mixed colors. Per oz. 60c., 5
- Danebrog.** Large, bright scarlet, with a cross in centre, 5
- Umbrosum.** Rich vermillion, with a shining black spot on each petal. 5
- Collection of one packet each of the above beautiful single annual Poppies, 25

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES.

- Cardinal.** The plants grow about eighteen inches high, bearing large, very double flowers of glowing scarlet, a striking contrast with the deeply cut dark green of the foliage, 10
- White Swan.** A splendid new variety, with immense double white flowers beautifully fringed. Oz. 30c., . . . 5
- Mikado.** (*Striped Japanese Poppy*.) A beautiful sort, having the petals twisted and curved like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Colors, scarlet and white, fringed edges very distinct. 5
- Carnation Flowered.** Dazzling richness and variety of colors. Per oz. 20c., 5
- Peony Flowered.** Splendid, large and very double flowers in finest mixed colors. Per oz. 20c., 5
- Wood's Superb Poppy Mixture.** A grand mixture of all the single and double varieties. The wonderful variety and brilliant colorings of this mixture make a very effective display in the garden or for cut flowers. Large pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. for 25c.

PORTULACA. (*Moss Flowers*.) Succeeds best in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful and showy. T. A.—2-3. Height 6 inches.

- Single Mixed.** Per oz. 60c 5
- Double Mixed.** Produces gorgeous masses of color, . . . 10

PRIMULA. (*Chinese Primrose*.) Very desirable plants for house or conservatory, blooming during the winter and early spring. The flowers are large and beautifully fringed, of all shades of red, pink, white, etc., and are borne in great profusion. Sow the seed in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors, 25



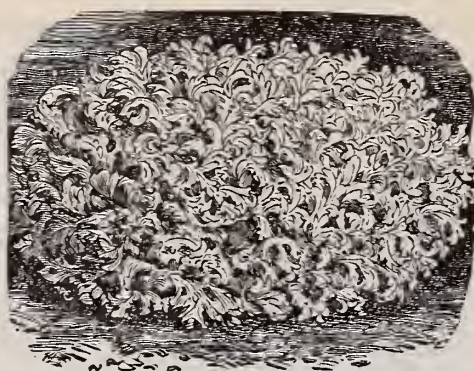
Poppies.

PYRETHRUM.

Dwarf growing plants with golden yellow foliage, extensively used for ribbon bedding, borders, and edgings. They are usually grown as half-hardy annuals, although they are perennials.

Golden Moss.

Foliage very fine y cut, and so short as to give the appearance of little tufts of golden moss. (See cut.) . . . 15

Golden Feather. Beautiful yellow foliage, . . . 10*Golden Moss Pyrethrum.*

Pkt.

RICINUS. (Castor Oil Plant) Luxuriant, rapid-growing annuals with palm-like leaves. Excellent for backgrounds or centres of beds of foliage plants. H. H. A.

Zanzibariensis. A new class, bearing gigantic leaves 2 to 2½ feet across, and growing to an enormous size. The leaves are of various colors, green, coppery brown, purple, bronze, etc., and the stems from pale green to various shades of red. Exceedingly handsome. All colors. Per oz. 20c., . . . 5

Sanguineus. Red stalks, scarlet fruit, large bronzed leaves. Per oz. 20c., . . . 5

Mixed Varieties. A fine mixture of the best sorts; all colors. Per oz. 15c., . . . 5

ROSE CAMPION. (Agrostemma.) Splendid dwarf-growing plants for dry situations, bearing pretty rose-colored flowers on long, slender stems. Good for massing. Height 1 foot. H. P. Blooms first season, . . . 5

Salvia. Among the most desirable and showy bedding plants grown. Brilliant flowers are borne in profusion from early summer till frost. Excellent for cutting. Seed sown early in the house produces better plants than from cuttings. H. H. P.—1-3. Height, 3 feet.

Splendens. (Scarlet Sage.) The brilliant scarlet variety so well known. Per ¼ oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.50, . . . 10

Patens. Splendid rich blue, very showy, . . . 15

SALPIGLOSSIS. One of the most beautiful of flowering annuals, forming strong, bushy plants about 18 inches high and bearing large, funnel-shaped flowers of many beautiful colors, all exquisitely veined and laced. H. H. A. 2-3. Mixed colors, . . . 5

SANVITALIA. Dwarf-growing, free-flowering plants; suitable for borders or rock work. Double golden yellow flowers, like miniature sunflowers, are produced in the greatest abundance. Height, 6 inches. H. A.—2-3. . . 5

SCABIOSA. The old and well-known *Sweet Scabious* is not cultivated as much as it deserves. They bear large, perfectly double flowers of many beautiful colors on long, graceful stems, and are excellent for cutting. H. A.—2-3. Height, 1½ feet. Per oz. 40c., . . . 5

SCARLET SAGE. (See *Salvia Splendens*.)

SENSITIVE PLANT. Curious and interesting plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The leaves and branches when touched droop in a most interesting manner. Bears small pinkish flowers in close heads. Easily grown. T. A. 2-3. Height, 1 foot, . . . 5

Ten Weeks Stocks. (Gilliflower.) All the varieties are desirable for bedding or pot culture. They bear an immense quantity of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet, and are splendid for cutting. H. H. A.—1-2.

The three following sorts are from selected pot plants:

Giant Pyramidal Perfection. A magnificent race with immense spikes of perfectly double flowers, which often measure 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. Height, 2½ ft. Mixed colors, ½ oz. 75c., . . . 10

Dwarf Large Flowering Double. A splendid strain for pots and beds. The blossoms are unusually large, perfectly double and of many beautiful colors. ½ oz. 60c., 10

Cut and Come Again, or Princess Alice. Purest double white, of enormous size and extra fine for cutting. Grows about 2 feet high, throwing out side branches, each of which bears fine, rosette-shaped flowers, which the oftener they are cut the better they seem to like it. Per ½ oz. 75c., . . . 10

Dwarf German Mixed. A fine type of large flowering stocks, consisting of many well selected colors. Oz. 75c. 5

Sweet William. A beautiful class of free-flowering plants of extreme richness and diversity of color. Produces a fine effect in beds or mixed flower borders. H. B. 2-3. Height, 1½ feet.

Single Mixed. Many bright colors. Per oz. 30c., . . . 5

Double Mixed. Per oz. 75c., . . . 5

SUNFLOWER. Luxuriant growing plants for centres of beds or background for other plants. H. A.—2-3.

"Stella." A miniature Sunflower covered with hundreds of small, bright orange, single flowers. Of dwarf pyramidal growth. Fine for bedding and cutting. Oz. 75c., 10

Double Californian. Double yellow variety, growing 3 to 5 feet high. Per oz. 20c., . . . 5

Mammoth Russian. The giant among sunflowers, producing immense single heads, . . . 5

TORENIA. One of the prettiest plants for borders, vases, or hanging baskets. They bloom continually during the summer in open ground, and also in winter in the greenhouse. T. A.—2-3. Height, 1 foot.

Fournieri. Blue, with bright yellow throat, . . . 10

Bailloni. Golden yellow with deep red throat, . . . 10

*Verbena.*

VERBENA. Splendid for beds or massing. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late in the fall. Verbenas grown from seed are always thrifty, and do not rust. Sow early in house, or out of doors in April. H. H. P.—1-3.

New Mammoth. This strain produces blooms of largest size and most brilliant colors. The trusses are uniform, bearing unusually large flowers in a wide range of colors. Per ¼ oz. 60c.; oz. \$2.00, . . . 10

Defiance. Brilliant rich scarlet. ¼ oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.75, . . 10

Dwarf White. Excellent for beds or edgings. ¼ oz. 60c., 10

Mixed Colors. A splendid mixture from named sorts, comprising rich, beautiful colors. ¼ oz. 30c.; oz. \$1, . . . 5

Vinca. These make splendid bedding plants for this climate, withstanding heat and drought when other plants suffer. The foliage is very distinct, being of dark rich, glossy green, and the plants bear large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. T. A.—2-3. Height, 3 feet.

Rosea. Pink with crimson eye, . . . 5

Alba. White with rose eye, . . . 5

Mixed Colors. Per ¼ oz. 30c.; oz. \$1.00, . . . 5

VIOLETS. Favorite little plants, producing flowers of most delightful fragrance; popular with every one. Sow seed in March or April in beds, and transplant.

Blue or White. Separate colors, . . . 10

Mixed Colors. Sweet scented, . . . 10

VIRGINIAN STOCK. Well-known, beautiful, free flowering annuals, desirable for beds, baskets, or edgings; succeeds well in any soil. H. A.—1-2. Mixed colors, . . 5

WALLFLOWER. Well-known, hardy plants, producing fragrant flowers of various colors. Blooms early in the season. H. P.—1.

Single Mixed Colors, . . . 5

Double Mixed Colors, . . . 10

Zinnias. For gorgeous summer and fall display the Zinnia is unsurpassed. The flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias, and almost every shade of color. For bedding and massing, they are particularly suitable. H. A.—2-3.

Curled and Crested. A new strain of fantastically shaped flowers, with twisted petals, . . . 10

Tom Thumb. Very dwarf; excellent for beds and borders. Flowers double and of very bright colors, . . . 10

Grandiflora. New Giant Zinnias; perfectly double; flowers of finest brilliant colors, . . . 10

New Double Striped. A strain of very fine Striped or Zebra Zinnias, . . . 10

Double Crimson. Tall, . . . 5

Double Golden Yellow. Tall, . . . 5

Double White. Tall, . . . 5

Double Purple. Tall, . . . 5

Double Mixed Colors. Per oz. 30c., . . . 5

SWEET PEAS.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the value of Sweet Peas for garden decoration as well as for use in vases and house adornment. They possess all the qualities which are prized in decorative plants—gracefulness of form, brilliant and varied coloring, and delicious perfume. Plant early in February, weather permitting, in a situation not too sunny putting the seed 3 to 4 inches deep to ensure good roots. Sowings may also be made in October, giving the plants slight protection during the winter.

Cupids. These are as distinct as possible from any other sorts, growing only from 6 to 12 inches high, but spreading out and forming a mass of foliage and bloom fully one-and-a-half feet across. Hundreds of stems shoot up, each bearing three to four flowers, and all in full bloom at once.

White Cupid. The original Cupid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Pink Cupid. New, distinct. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30

Sweet Pea Mixtures.

Wood's Special Mixed. An unsurpassed mixture, combining every shade and type. It is made up of named sorts only, all choice, large-flowering sorts, the colors being distributed as evenly as possible throughout. For diversity of color, size of flowers, and beautiful forms, this mixture is unexcelled. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c., postpaid.

Perennial, or Everlasting Sweet Peas. When once sown, these come up year after year. Colors, red and white. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.

Mixed Sweet Peas. A good mixture of older varieties, containing all colors, but lacks the richness and size of bloom characteristic of our Wood's Special Mixed. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c., postpaid.

The Cream of Named Sweet Peas.

We do not offer a long and confusing list of Sweet Peas, but the very best of each color. Our list comprises a complete range of colors, from pure white to dark maroon, every sort being of distinct merit.

Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; 15 pkts., your selection, 50c.

| Colors— | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. |
|---|-------------------|
| White. — Blanche Burpee. Pure white, of largest expanded form and great substance. Free-flowering, in clusters of three to four on long stems. | .25 |
| Emily Henderson. Fine white; not quite so large as the above, but a little earlier. Robust growth. | .20 |
| Flushed White. — Duchess of York. An immense, expanded, shell-formed flower, white, delicately suffused with blush pink. | .20 |
| Light Yellow. — Mrs. Eckford. A large, perfectly-formed flower of beautifully shaded primrose yellow. | .20 |
| White with Red and Rose Standards. — Blanche Ferry. Deep pink standards, blush white wings. Very profuse bloomer. | .20 |
| Extra Early Blanche Ferry. A selection of the above being the earliest variety grown. Dwarf, compact habit, and free-flowering. | .20 |
| Salmon Pink. — Lady Beaconsfield. A distinct, pleasing blending; salmon pink, tinted rose; wings creamy yellow. | .20 |
| Light Pink. — Eliza Eckford. Standards blush pink wings delicately suffused and veined with rose. Very distinct and beautiful. | .20 |
| Rose Pink. — Mrs. Gladstone. A delicate rich rose pink of good size. Very profuse bloomer. | .20 |
| Deep Pink. — Royal Robe. Fine, shell-formed flowers of large size; exquisite deep pink, shaded faintest lilac. | .20 |
| Pink. White Striped. — Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain. Flowers enormous, three to four on a stem. White ground, heavily striped and flaked with bright rose. Excellent sort and very profuse bloomer. | .25 |
| Crimson, or White. — Invincible Striped. Distinctly striped; crimson on white ground. | .20 |



Colors—

White, Red Striped.—**Daybreak.**

White ground; the back of the standard has a crimson-scarlet cloud, which shows through in fine veins and network, giving a watered effect. Wings flaked with crimson.

White and Lilac.—**Lottie Eckford.** White ground, lightly suffused with lilac; the edges of both standard and wings are a clear, heliotrope blue.

Lavender or Mouve.—**Celestial.** Delicate lavender blue, wings silvery lavender. Finely-formed, shell-formed flowers. The best of this color.

Heliotrope.—**Emily Eckford.** Superb large flowers, standards rosy heliotrope, wings blue. The flowers assume darker shade with age.

Blue.—**Captain of the Blues.** Standard purplish blue, wings, light blue. Large, expanded flowers, and the nearest approach to a true blue.

Rosy Carmine.—**Her Majesty.** Large, bold flowers of a most beautiful bright rosy carmine color.

Novelty. Rich rosy carmine, suffused with an orange tint. Wings shaded rose mauve.

Claret.—**Duke of Clarence.** Deep rosy claret, of extra large size and splendid form. Flowers 3 to 4 on long stems. Fine.

Scarlet.—**Firefly.** The richest and best of all scarlets. Bold, expanded flowers.

Crimson.—**Igneae.** Superb deep crimson, of large size and perfect form.

Striped Purple, Brown and White.—**Senator.** Splendid, finely-formed, large flowers. White ground, heavily striped with chocolate, purple and bright brown. Very striking.

Purple.—**Monarch.** Standards maroon purple tinged with indigo; wings velvety purple.

Maroon.—**Stanley.** Rich, dark maroon, of fine form and extra large flowers. The finest and most intense dark variety.

GENERAL LIST OF CLIMBERS.

| | Pkt. |
|--|------|
| ABOBRA VIRIDIFLORA. A rapid-growing and exceedingly beautiful climber, producing dazzling scarlet fruits, which form a striking contrast against the dark, glossy green of the foliage. Height, 10 feet. | 5 |
| ADLUMIA. (Alleghany Vine.) An attractive climbing plant, with delicate fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. It is perfectly hardy, and continues to improve year by year after once established. A shady situation suits it best. Height, 15 feet. H. P., | 5 |

| | Pkt. |
|---|------|
| AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII. (Also known as Boston Ivy and Japanese Ivy.) A rapid-growing creeper, with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, out-houses, etc. Height, 50 feet. H. P. Oz. 25c., | |
| BALLOON VINE. (Love in a Puff.) Very pretty and rapid-growing climbers, with inflated seed pods shaped like a balloon. Has small, white flowers, produced in abundance, which make it very attractive. Height 10 feet H. H. A. Oz. 20c., | 5 |

Morning and Evening Glories.

Imperial Japanese Morning Glory. One of the grandest of all climbers. Their chief "glory" lies in the unusual size of the flower, measuring from 4 to 6 inches across, and in limitless variety of shadings, colorings and markings of flowers. They are all shades of red, from the most delicate pink to the most brilliant crimson and maroon; every conceivable shade of blue, from pale lavender to the richest indigo and royal purple, also white, silver gray, yellow, copper color, bronze and almost black. Some are striped, blotched and spotted; others have a distinct marginal band, while others still have very odd and peculiar shapes. The foliage is also quite ornamental, some vines producing leaves mottled and chequered; some have rich vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. In fact, a magnificent intermingling of shades which is very effective even before the flowers open. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in good, rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c.

Brazilian Morning Glory. (*Ipomea Setosa*.) A very vigorous and luxuriant annual. The vines grow 30 to 40 feet high, branching in every direction, and make a very thick shade. The flowers are from 3 to 4 inches across and of a beautiful rose color. The plant is covered with short, reddish hairs, which, with its immense leaves and large clusters of curious seed pods, render it very ornamental and of tropical aspect. Excellent for porches or arbors, bearing large clusters of flowers till frost. T. P., 10 Oz. 15c., 5

Convolvulus Major. (Morning Glory.) Mixed colors. Oz. 15c., 5

Convolvulus Mauritanicus. Blue; splendid for vases, hanging baskets and trailing, 5

Evening Glory or Moonflower.

Beautiful rapid climbers, bearing large white flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter which open in the evening and on cloudy days. Start in the house and transplant when the weather is warm. Before planting it is best to file a small hole in one end through the outer hull and soak for 36 hours in warm water.

Ipomea Hybrida. This has all the luxuriance of the original Moonflower, and blooms quite as abundantly, but it has the further advantage of blooming much earlier. Vines grow 40 to 50 feet. Oz. 75c., 10

Ipomea Grandiflora Alba. The original Moonflower; bears large pure white flowers. Oz. 60c., 10

GENERAL LIST OF CLIMBERS.

BALSAM APPLE. A beautiful climber, with ornamental foliage, affording an excellent shade. Grows quickly. Its fruit changes from a golden yellow to a bright red. Plant end of April. Height 15 feet. H. H. A. Oz. 30c., 5

BALSAM PEAR. A very desirable climber, bearing large, prickly, pear-shaped yellow fruit, the flesh of which, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes a most effective pain-killer and healer of cuts, bruises, etc. Height, 10 feet. H. H. A. Oz. 30c., 5

BRYONOPSIS. A climbing annual of the gourd species, with ivy-like, pale green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. Height 10 feet. H. H. A., 5

CANARY BIRD FLOWER. A very desirable, rapid-growing, climbing plant, producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. Height, 11 feet, 5

CENTROSEMA GRANDIFLORA. (Butterfly Pea.) This new, hardy perennial vine is a splendid acquisition. It blooms in June from seed sown in April, bearing profusely its large inverted pea shaped blossoms, which range in color from rosy violet to purple. Makes a graceful climber, and has a delightful odor. Can be started in the house, or sown in open ground where they are to bloom, 10

Clematis. Hardy climbers, bearing clusters of beautiful flowers of various colors. Excellent for arbors, trellises and porches. Soak the seed in warm water 24 hours before sowing. H. P.

Large Flowering Hybrids. Flowers over 9 inches in diameter. Fine strain, 10

Flammula. Pure white. Sweet scented, 5

COBÆA SCANDENS. One of the finest of our summer climbers with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped, purple flowers. It grows very rapidly, often attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet, and spreading out correspondingly. In sowing, place the seed edgewise and cover lightly. Start in house and transplant in May. H. H. P. 10

CUCUMIS. (Snake Cucumber.) Ornamental climbers, bearing curious fruit. Vines make a luxuriant growth. Plant end of April, 5

CYPRESS VINE. One of the prettiest climbers in cultivation. To secure the best results, sow the seed thickly, so as to make a thick growth. Sow middle of April. Height, 10 feet.

White or Scarlet. Separate colors. Oz. 30c., 5

Mixed Colors. White and scarlet. Oz. 30c., 5

DOLICHOS. (Hyacinth Bean.) Annual climbers of rapid growth, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, which are followed by bright purple pods. Oz. 20c., 5



Pkt.

Imperial Japanese Morning Glories.

Pkt.

GOURDS. Of exceedingly rapid growth and luxuriant foliage, bearing gourds of various shapes and sizes, some of which are quite ornamental, others useful. T. A. Height 10 feet.

Dish Cloth. A splendid ornamental climber, and the inner lining of the fruit makes admirable dish cloths, also useful in the bath. Per oz., 10c., 5

Bottle, Nest Egg, Lemon, Orange, Miniature, and Hercules Club. Separate sorts, oz., 30c., 5

Small Sorts, Mixed. Oz., 25c., 5

HUMULUS. (Japanese Hop.) Very ornamental and fast-growing climbers. The foliage is a lovely green, and stands drought, insects, etc., retaining its fresh color till late in the fall. A splendid climber for covering verandas, trellises, etc. T. A. Height, 15 to 20 feet.

Japonicus. (Japanese Hop.) Dark Green, 5

Variegated. A new variegated Japanese Hop, with dark green leaves shaded and marbled with silvery white, 10

HYACINTH or JACK BEANS. (See Dolichos.)

MAURANDIA. A most beautiful summer climber with graceful foliage and elegant and dainty pendulous flowers resembling *Digitatis*. Start seed in the house and transplant to open ground in May. T. P.—1-3. Height 10 feet. 10

PASSION FLOWERS. Splendid, hardy climbers, bearing attractive, curiously shaped fringed flowers, deriving its name from the fancied resemblance to a cross. H. H. A.

Coerulea. Light blue, shaded and fringed, 5

Scarlet. The beautiful Scarlet Passion Vine of California. Very distinct, 10

SMILAX. A charming, tender perennial climber for greenhouse or window garden. Used very extensively for decoration and bouquet green. Foliage, light green and very graceful. Sow in box in March, 5

THUNBURGIA. A rapid-growing climber, growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers in great profusion. H. H. A.—2-3.

Mixed Colors. White, yellow and buff, with black eye, . . 5

Summer Flowering Bulbs.

Every lover of flowers should grow some of the bulbs offered below for flowering during the summer. They are of such easy culture, requiring little care after planting, that the most inexperienced may be successful in growing them.



Caladium Esculentum.

Caladium Es- culentum.

(Elephant's Ears.)

Caladiums are among the most striking of the ornamental foliage plants either for pot or lawn planting. Of easy culture, and can be grown in any good garden soil. A full-grown plant will stand about five feet high. During the winter the roots should be packed away in dry sand. Extra large bulbs, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. First size bulbs, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

If to be sent by mail, add 8c. each extra for postage.

Mixed Dahlias.

To those who may not care for named varieties we offer a large assortment of unnamed sorts, comprising every conceivable color and shade. These are in every way first-class bulbs, and will produce splendid flowers, only the colors are not kept separate. 10c. each; 7c. per dozen: if by mail, add 4c. each for postage.

Gladiolas.

One of the most attractive of all summer flowering bulbs. Excellent for mixed beds, but more gorgeous effects may be had by massing in large clumps. For a succession of bloom throughout the summer, plant at intervals from April to June.



Gladiolas.

Cannas. Dwarf French Cannas are excellent for bedding. They grow about three feet high, and produce pyramids of bright flowers, which are very attractive during the summer and fall months.

All varieties, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

ITALIA. An orchid flowered Canna of recent introduction, producing flowers six to eight inches across, and in color effects surpasses the orchid, being of a rich flaming scarlet with a very broad golden yellow border.

AUSTRIA. New giant golden lily-flowered Canna of brilliant rich yellow, spotted towards the centre with carmine. Exceedingly handsome.

Queen Charlotte. Crimson bordered with yellow.

Madam Crozy. Scarlet bordered with yellow.

Rose Unique. Beautiful rose color

Florence Vaughan. Yellow spotted with red.

Paul Marquant. Bright salmon scarlet.

Dahlias. We list the finest show and fancy varieties, comprising a complete range of color, from the lightest to the darkest shades.

All varieties, 15c. each; \$1.25 per dozen. If by mail, 20c. each; \$1.75 per dozen.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

Patrick Henry. Pure white; a fine flower.

Frank Smith. Rich dark purplish maroon, tipped and shaded with pink.

Duchess of Cambridge. Light pink, tipped with magenta.

Mrs. Stancombe. Bright canary yellow.

Crimson Beauty. Bright crimson.

Princess of Wales. White, prettily shaded in the centre with lavender.

Cochineal. Dazzling crimson scarlet; free flowering.

Arabella. Yellow striped with pink and purple.

Bird of Passage. Rose shaded with pink.

Maroon Beauty. Large, deep maroon; a free bloomer.

Queen of Yellows. Fine pure yellow.

Nymphæ. ("Water Lily Dahlia.") A clear, bright shrimp pink shading darker toward the outer petals. The flowers are of large size, with broad heavy petals.

Emily. White and lilac variegated

Variegata. Diversified petals; white, pink, claret and red.

General Wheeler. Beautiful quilled yellow with a light shade of pink.

Ruby Queen. Splendid ruby red, richly shaded.

Set of 16 varieties listed above for \$1.50.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

John Bragg. Richest dark velvety maroon.

Electric. Large dazzling crimson scarlet.

Cosmos. Very pretty orange buff.

Oriental. Bright salmon.

BEDDING OR POMPONE VARIETIES.

Mrs. Hawkins. Rich sulphur yellow shading to canary.

Oban. Bright fawn, prettily shaded.

Lizzie. Finely quilled mauve.

Nellie.

Kleine Domitea. Orange buff; compact.

Guiding Star. Pure white; edges beautifully fringed.

If by mail, add 10c. per dozen for postage.

| | Each. | Per doz. | Per 100. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|----------|----------|
| SCARLET AND CRIMSON. | .04 | .25 | \$1 75 |
| WHITE AND LIGHT, | .04 | .30 | 2.25 |
| PINK SHADES, | .04 | .25 | 1.75 |
| STRIPED AND VARIEGATED, | .05 | .30 | 2.50 |
| YELLOW, | .05 | .35 | 2.75 |
| ALL COLORS MIXED, 3 for 10c., | | .20 | 1.75 |

Madeira Vine Roots. On account of its very rapid growth and thick shade it affords, this is one of the most popular climbers. Will run twenty feet or more.

5c. each; 25c. per dozen; \$1.75 per 100. If by mail, add 10c. per dozen for postage.

Tuberose Bulbs. Prime favorites, and invaluable for bouquets. Tuberose-s prefer a strong rich, warm soil. To ensure perfect development, it requires plenty of heat and water.

If by mail, add 10c. per dozen for postage.

ALBINO. A new branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than any other sort. Each bulb throws up from two to five flower stalks, which are sometimes branched, bearing large flowers of purest waxy white. The petals recurve gracefully, which makes the flowers resemble some species of Jessamine. The odor is not so heavy as the ordinary Tuberose. 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

EXCELSIOR PEARL. A short robust variety, producing immense spikes of perfectly double flowers. As we handle immense quantities of these, are enabled to make prices low.

Large Bulbs. 5c. each; 30c. per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.

Second Size Bulbs. 2 for 5c.; 20c. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

VARIEGATED LEAVED. The leaves of this variety are bordered with creamy white, which gives it an ornamental appearance. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl; has large single flowers of delightful fragrance. 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

Our Bulb Catalogue,

with full descriptions of
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, NARCISSUS, LILIES, and all bulbs and seeds for winter and early spring flowering, will be issued about August 15th. All lovers of flowers should have it. Write for one now, and we will mail it when issued.

FLOWERING PLANTS.

We give below an abridged list of flowering and bedding plants. In nearly all cases named varieties will be used in filling our orders, and only strong, healthy plants will be sent out.

Important. All plants are packed in light boxes or baskets, so that they will reach the purchaser in good condition and at the least cost for transportation. If sent by express, we guarantee safe arrival; if by freight, they will be at the risk of the purchaser. By special arrangement, the express companies have given twenty per cent. off their regular rates. This applies to seeds, plants, and bulbs. Under no circumstances should plants be sent by mail.

| | Per doz. | Per 100. | | Per doz. | Per 100. |
|--|----------|----------|---|----------|----------|
| ALTERNANTHERAS. Ornamental bright foliage plants for edging and bedding. Height, 6 inches. Red or yellow, | .50 | \$ 3.25 | HELIOTROPE. Purple and white, | 1.00 | 7.00 |
| ALYSSUM. Double white, | .50 | 3.25 | HOLLYHOCK. Fine double, | 1.50 | 10.00 |
| ASTERS. All choice varieties, | .50 | 3.25 | HYDRANGEAS. Splendid sorts, 25 cts. each | .50 | 3.00 |
| CALADIUMS. (Elephant's Ears), | 1.50 | 10.00 | MIGNONETTE, | .50 | 3.00 |
| CARNATIONS. A splendid assortment of the very best varieties; all colors, | .50 | 3.25 | NASTURTIUMS. Dwarf and Tall, | .50 | 3.00 |
| CENTAUREA. The well-known "Dusty Miller," | .50 | 3.50 | PANSY. Choice varieties; all colors, | .75 | 5.00 |
| CITRONALIS. (Lemon Verbena), | 1.00 | 7.00 | PETUNIAS. Single, all colors, | .50 | 3.50 |
| CHRYSANTHEMUMS. A splendid collection of the best and newest varieties for exhibition and garden purposes, | 1.00 | 7.00 | Double, all colors, | 1.00 | 7.00 |
| COLEUS. We can supply choice varieties in assorted or separate colors | .50 | 3.25 | PHLOX. All colors, | .50 | 3.00 |
| FEVERFEW. (Pyrethrum), For borders, | .50 | 3.25 | | | |
| FUCHSIAS. Single and double varieties, | 1.00 | 7.00 | Roses. Our stock is large, and contains all the best sorts for general culture. 25 cts. each, | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| GERANIUMS. A large assortment of the best named sorts, all colors, both double and single, | .80 | 6.00 | Crimson Rambler. 25 cts. each, | 2.00 | . . |
| GERANIUMS. Scented—Apple, Lemon, Rose, and Nutmeg, | 1.00 | 7.00 | Yellow Rambler. 25 cts. each, | 2.00 | . . |
| " Ivy Leaved—Double, | 1.00 | 7.00 | SALVIA SPLENDENS. (Scarlet Sage), | .80 | 6.00 |
| | | | VERBENAS. Choice assortment, all colors, | .50 | 3.25 |
| | | | VIOLETS. Marie Louise. Double dark blue | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| | | | Lady Campbell. Double light blue, | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| | | | Swanley White. Double white, | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| | | | California. Immense single dark blue, | 1.00 | 6.00 |

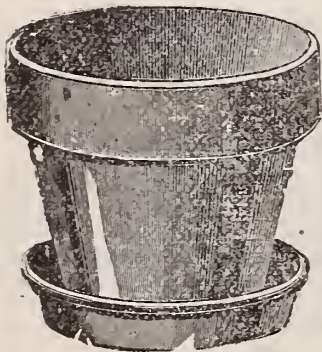
CLIMBING PLANTS AND VINES.

| | Each. | Per doz. | | Per doz. | Per 100. |
|--|--------|----------|--|----------|----------|
| CLEMATIS. Jackmanii. Rich purple, | \$.40 | \$4.00 | MANETTIA VINE, | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| " Flammula. Pure white, | .25 | 2.50 | NASTURTIUMS. Tall varieties, | .50 | 3.25 |
| AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII. (Boston Ivy), | \$1.50 | \$10.00 | PASSION FLOWERS. 25c. each, | 2.50 | . . |
| COBEEA SCANDENS. Purple, | 1.00 | 7.00 | SMILAX, | .60 | 4.00 |
| EVENING GLORY, | 1.00 | 6.00 | TRADESCANTIA. (Wandering Jew), | .50 | 3.25 |
| IVY. English and parlor varieties, | 1.00 | 6.00 | WISTERIA. White and purple, 50c. each. | | |

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS.

Very best quality, and far better than the common pots usually offered.

STANDARD POTS—Inside Measurement.



| Diameter. | Per doz. | Per 100. | Per 1,000. |
|--------------------|----------|----------|------------|
| 2-inch, | .10 | \$.60 | \$4.50 |
| 2½-inch, | .12 | .65 | 5.00 |
| 2¾-inch, | .15 | .75 | 6.00 |
| 3-inch, | .18 | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 4-inch, | .25 | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 5-inch, | .40 | 2.75 | 23.00 |
| 6-inch, | .60 | 3.75 | 33.00 |

| Diameter. | Each. | Per doz. | Per 100. |
|--------------------|-------|----------|----------|
| 7-inch, | .08 | \$.85 | \$5.75 |
| 8-inch, | .12 | 1.25 | 8.00 |
| 9-inch, | .16 | 1.75 | 12.50 |
| 10-inch, | .25 | 2.50 | 16.50 |
| 11-inch, | .30 | 3.00 | 22.50 |
| 12-inch, | .40 | 3.75 | 27.50 |

SAUCERS.

| Diameter. | Dozen. | Per 100. |
|--------------------|--------|----------|
| 4-inch, | .20 | \$1.25 |
| 5-inch, | .25 | 1.50 |
| 6-inch, | .30 | 2.00 |
| 7-inch, | .40 | 2.75 |
| 8-inch, | .60 | 4.25 |
| 9-inch, | .08 | \$.75 |
| 10-inch, | .09 | .90 |
| 11-inch, | .10 | 1.00 |
| 12-inch, | .12 | 1.20 |

SHALLOW POTS.

Made similar to ordinary flower pots, but flatter, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. They are excellent for Bulbs, Chrysanthemums, Ferns, and other plants.

| Diameter. | Each. | Per doz. |
|--------------------|-------|----------|
| 6-inch, | .05 | \$.50 |
| 8-inch, | .10 | 1.00 |
| 10-inch, | .18 | 2.00 |
| 12-inch, | .25 | 2.50 |



Earthenware Pot for Seeds.

EARTHENWARE SEED OR FERN POTS.

Round, flat, neatly made pots, 3 to 4 inches deep. Splendid for Ferns or starting seeds early in the house or hot-bed.

| | |
|---|--|
| 6-inch, Each, 5c. Doz. 5 c. | 8-inch, Each, 10c. Doz. \$1.00 |
| 7-inch, Each, 7c. Doz. 75c. | 10 inch, Each, 12c. Doz. 1.25 |

BOTETOURT Co., VA., Jan. 13, 1898.—I acknowledge with much pleasure your '98 Catalogue. As I have before stated, it is worth more to me than all the other catalogues I get combined. My garden results with your seeds the past season were the most satisfactory I have had here. EDMUND C. PROCHIN.

SPARTANBURG Co., S. C., Jan. 12, 1898.—I would be happy to receive your excellent Catalogue for 1898. I have used your seeds for years, and find them of finest quality. GEO. W. TURNER.

T.W. WOOD & SONS HIGH GRADE FARM SEEDS

Our Farm Seed Department has attained very large proportions in the last few years, and our business in farm seeds is to-day one of the largest in the United States. This success is due to our constant, unwavering purpose to supply High Grade Seeds at as reasonable prices as good seeds can be sold.

OUR WAREHOUSES.

To give our customers some idea of the enormous amount of warehouse space it takes to handle our business, we present herewith a photographic view showing shipping doors and rear view of three of our warehouses, two of which are connected by a bridge, as shown in the engraving. Even this amount of warehouse space does not begin to be large enough for our requirements during our busy season, and, in addition to these three warehouses, we have another large building which we use in order to carry the large stocks of seeds necessary for our trade. During the past year, in order to facilitate the proper handling of our business, the Southern Railway Company built a special track, running up Virginia street to our warehouses, so that now we are enabled both to receive and make shipments direct to all points without rehandling.

WOOD'S "TRADE MARK BRAND" SEEDS.

In farm seeds our highest grade seeds are known and sent out as **Wood's Trade Mark Brand**, with our trade-mark label or brand on each package. This brand appears below.

Our customers will please note this, and remember that this brand appearing upon a bag, barrel or package unopened, and the seal unbroken, means that it contains the highest grade seeds obtainable. This brand will not be used upon the ordinary commercial grades of seeds known as Choice and Prime, which we sell in large quantities. There are, of course, lower grades of field seeds (Grass and Clover seeds principally) handled by other dealers than Choice and Prime, such as "Good," "Fair," etc.; but it would be poor economy to purchase these low grades under any circumstances or at any price. Low grades of seeds means either a low percentage of germination, frequently as low as thirty or forty per cent., or it means that



VIEW OF OUR WAREHOUSES,

Showing shipping doors in rear and bridge to upper floor of warehouse which we occupy on the opposite side.

the seeds are mixed or contain objectionable weed seeds. Farmers will always find that it is the cheapest and true economy to purchase the highest grade seeds obtainable, and this they can always rely on by purchasing **Wood's Trade Mark Brand**.

PRICES OF FARM SEEDS FLUCTUATE, especially Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Oats, Cow Peas, Millet Seed and Seed Potatoes. The prices in this catalogue are those existing at the time this catalogue is issued, and about as we expect values to rule throughout the season. Should prices change, either higher or lower, we will always charge our customers prices existing when the order is received, or we will take pleasure in quoting existing prices on any seeds at any time upon request.



GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

With Full Information About Seeding, Preparation of Soil, Care of Meadows and Pastures, etc.

"Grass is King" is rapidly becoming the substitute for the time-honored phrase "King Cotton" in many parts of the Southern States. That this should be so, not only in theory but in practice, there are many reasons that can be brought forward to prove. How true is the German farmers' saying, "No grass, no cattle; no cattle, no manure; no manure, no enrichment of the soil; and no enrichment of the soil, poor crops." Experience, it has been said, is the surest teacher, and a most excellent guide. Many Southern

farmers and planters have been schooled in the bitter experience of "putting all their eggs in one basket," and having the bottom of that basket which held the "soft, fleecy staple" drop out, witnessing the smash of prices and profits. We would specially call the attention of these to the great good and lasting benefit to be had from putting a part, at least, of their land in "King Grass."

For nineteen years we have been preaching the doctrine of diversification and rotation of crops, and it is with no small degree of satisfaction that we can witness to-day the fruits of our teaching to thousands of pleased customers and patrons. It is a well-known fact that grass countries are always prosperous, and there is ample and just reason why this should be so. Grass and clover culture brings in its train so many benefits to the farmer. There is the permanent improvement of the soils had by the splendid nitrogen-gathering qualities of the clovers; the permanent pastures, the green food, and the hay crops. A market is always ready for hay, and the grazing possibilities of grasses are too well known to require elaboration here.

WOOD'S GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS are to-day sown all over the South, and have been sown season after season with great profit and satisfaction to thousands of our customers. Their large and steadily increasing sales testify not only to their trustworthiness, but to the general satisfaction they give everywhere.

SOILS ADAPTED TO GRASS, PREPARATION, Etc.

Almost without exception, nearly all of the lands throughout the South are capable of being sown satisfactorily and profitably in grasses. Even the light and very sandy soils of the coast regions will produce grasses satisfactorily, provided the proper kinds are sown. Johnson Grass and Bermuda Grass will succeed and grow in very light, sandy soils, while Red Top, Orchard Grass, and Tall Meadow Oat Grass will do very well indeed on light loamy soils, as well as on heavier soils, both for hay and pasturage. For heavier soils, such as river bottoms and in mountainous districts, grasses like Timothy, Meadow Fescue and Kentucky Blue Grass give the best results. The sowing of grasses in mixtures gives very much larger yields and better results than sowing one or two grasses alone. Full information as to the best combinations of grasses and clovers for different soils will be found on page 61. Clovers will succeed and do well on almost any class of soils throughout the South, the Crimson Clover suc-

ceeding and doing best on the light or sandy soils, while Red Clover gives better results on heavier soils or in mountainous districts. Land that is poor or deficient in vegetable matter can easily be brought up to a condition to seed in grass by the use of suitable manure or fertilizing or soil-improving crops, such as Cow Peas, Crimson Clover, or Red Clover, the ploughing under of which does so much to improve the fertility and condition of soils.

SOWING THE SEED.

It is most important that the land be clean, finely pulverized, and of good tilth when seed is sown. Land should be lightly harrowed immediately before sowing grass seed, and after sowing should be covered with a very light harrow, or a brush-drawn harrow is probably best. Rolling the ground after seeding is also of decided benefit, provided the soil is not wet. The best time for seeding grass in the South in the spring is from the latter part of February to the middle of April. In the fall the seedings should be made during the months of September or October. The best results are obtained by sowing grass seed alone, without grain, although it gives very good results when sown with a light seeding of grain, especially in the spring. The quantities of seed to be sown to the acre are given under descriptions of different varieties of grass. In sowing, it is best to mark off the land in such width as can be conveniently sown, dividing the seed for such portion, sowing one-half in going one way over that portion of the land, then returning the same way sowing the other half, so that it is spread uniformly all over the field. It is important that grass seeds be covered carefully, to a depth of not more than half an inch. Clover and some of the larger seeds will germinate and grow at the depth of an inch.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

CARE OF PASTURES AND MEADOWS.

Land used for pasture yields more nourishment than where the grass is mowed off. Young shoots are more nourishing and digestible than the dry grass. Care should be used, both in pastures and meadows, never to graze or cut grass too close. Especially should this be the case in dry spells in the summer. There is great injury from this cause. Cattle, and sheep especially, should not be put on the grass too early in the spring, before the grass has commenced to grow.

It is preferable to mow grass the first season, instead of pasturing. With careful management and judicious manuring, meadows and pastures will last for years and yield double the quantity of feed. The droppings from animals grazing on the grass will help considerably to keep up the productiveness, but it will be found beneficial to supplement this with an occasional top-dressing, at least every two years, of Wood's Pure Animal Bone Meal, or our Grain and Grass Fertilizer, at the rate of about 300 pounds per acre. A top-dressing of Land Plaster, at the rate of 150 pounds per acre, applied early in the spring, is also of decided benefit. Grass for hay should always be cut before the seed ripens, otherwise it not only makes an inferior quality of hay, but also takes much more strength from the ground.

Rolling both hay and grazing fields with a heavy roller at frequent intervals throughout the year is of decided benefit, as it causes the grass roots to strike deeper, thus making a better growth of grass, and, at the same time, it enables the grass to withstand droughts much better than when not so rolled. We strongly recommend our customers to practice this rolling more frequently, and they will find the results eminently satisfactory. The best time to roll hay fields is immediately after cutting, and also early in the spring, before the grass gets a good start.

FLUCTUATION IN PRICES.

The prices of Grasses and Clover seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices quoted in this Catalogue are prices ruling at the time this Catalogue is issued. Will take pleasure in quoting lowest prices on any seeds desired at any time, or will fill our customers' orders at as low prices as is possible for first-class seeds.

Orchard Grass. (*Dactylis Glomerata.*) One of the best and most reliable grasses for the Middle and Southern States, either for hay or pasturage. It succeeds well on nearly all soils, but does best on upland, loamy or moderately stiff soils. It starts early in the spring and continues well into winter. It is of quick growth and relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. It makes excellent hay, and does well mixed and grown with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, as suggested under the head of Tall Meadow Oat Grass. It should be cut when in blossom, as the hay is injured if the seed is allowed to ripen. It can be sown in the fall or spring, either with grain or alone. Sow two bushels per acre if sown alone, or with Red Clover, one and one-half bushels of Orchard and seven pounds of Clover are the quantities usually sown. Price fluctuates. Present price, January 1st, of our **Trade Mark Brand**: Per lb., 15c.; per bush. of 14 lbs. \$1.40; choice seed, \$1.35 per bushel. Will quote prices at any time upon request.



Orchard Grass.

Tall Oat Grass. (*Avena Elatior.*) Also called **Evergreen Grass** in some sections. The seedings of this grass are increasing very largely. It is proving itself to be one of the most valuable hay and pasturage grasses in cultivation, and is especially desirable and adapted for the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring, and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay, it can be cut twice in a season, and will yield nearly double as much as Timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first class, containing, by analysis, more flesh and muscle-forming materials than Timothy, but is not quite so fattening as that grass. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives good results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay, it should be cut while in bloom.

Tall Oat Grass is best adapted for good, loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreages each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the fall or spring. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (eleven pounds) Tall Oat, one bushel (fourteen pounds) Orchard Grass, and six pounds Red Clover. The addition of four pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herds Grass seed to the acre to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given very satisfactory results. Price **Trade Mark Brand** seed, \$1.40 per bus.; choice seed, \$1.35 per bus. Price fluctuates. Will quote existing prices on request at any time.

Kentucky Blue Grass. (*Poa Pratensis*.) An excellent lawn and pasturage grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay and medium soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter and spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a very compact turf, making a fine pasturage when once established. It is best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasturage. Sow in the fall or spring at the rate of two to three bushels per acre. Fancy clean seed, per lb. 20c.; per bushel of 14 lbs. \$1.50. Special prices in quantity.



Timothy.

Timothy. (*Phleum Pratense*.) This makes one of the most popular and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loams, low lands, or in mountainous districts, although it will do well on any good, stiff, loamy soils, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed nearly as well, however, as Orchard, Tall Meadow Oat or Herd's Grass on soils of a sandy or light loamy texture, and is not of as much value for pasturage as other grasses. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. The yield of hay on good ground is from one-and-a-half to three tons per acre. The best clover to sow with Timothy is either the Sapling or Alsike, as they mature and ripen with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common Red Clover with Timothy is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue are excellent grasses to sow with Timothy on low grounds if hay and pasturage are both desired. They will increase the yield of hay to a certain extent, but will very largely increase the yield and value of the pasturage. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck (eleven pounds) to the acre, or with clover, eight pounds of Timothy and six pounds of Clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and Clover should be sown in the following proportions: Six pounds Timothy, four pounds Clover, four pounds Fancy Red Top, one-half bushel Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasturage, on stiff, loamy, clay or low-ground soils. Present price: Our **Trade Mark Brand**, about \$1.50 per bus.; Choice Timothy seed, about \$1.40 per bushel of 45 lbs.

Meadow Fescue, Randall, or English Blue Grass. (*Festuca Pratensis*.) This should be very much more largely used than at present. It makes a very good hay and pasture grass, and is particularly valuable for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee, and the mountainous districts of North Carolina, where

it is very highly appreciated as a large-yielding, nutritious pasturage and hay grass. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and should be very largely used in pasturage and hay mixtures, being specially suitable for sowing with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with these, and Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasturage. It does best on stiff or low-ground soils. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** of the seed, about \$1.25 per bushel.

Italian Rye Grass. Makes several cuttings of most nutritious hay the first season from seed sown in the fall. We have received reports from our customers of enormous yields of this most excellent and nutritious grass, and it has given particularly satisfactory and successful results in Virginia and North Carolina. Italian Rye Grass is an annual, and should be sown every year, at the rate of twenty-five to thirty pounds per acre. It can be sown during August, September, or October. It should be mown as early as the blossoms appear, or the hay will not be so good, and it can be cut every month from early spring if the soil and weather are suitable. If sown on rich bottom land, it will not be injured by overflows. In England and Scotland it is irrigated by the sewerage of cities, and has yielded as much as sixty tons of green forage per acre per year. We hope our agricultural friends will give more attention to this very valuable grass. There is a great deal of Rye Grass sold for Italian, which is not true Italian. The seed we have been supplying has given most excellent results. Per lb. 15c.; \$1.00 per bushel of 14 lbs.

Perennial Rye Grass. (*Lolium Perene*.) A quick-growing very early-maturing grass, best adapted to strong, rich, moist clay soils, on which soils it will last several years. It furnishes good grazing and hay, but as it does not root very deeply, does not stand drought so well as some other grasses; does very well in mixture with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. When sown by itself, sow thirty pounds per acre in spring or fall. Per lb. 12c.; per bushel of 14 lbs., about 90c.

NEWBERRY Co., S. C., Jan. 17, 1898.—I planted your Teosinte last year and was very highly pleased. Cut over it seven times. I wouldn't do without it. I also dried it like fodder. All kinds of stock love it. Neighbors heard of my patch and requested me to have your catalogue sent to them.

MRS. T. J. MOFFETT.



Red Top or Herd's Grass.

Red Top, or Herd's Grass. (*Agrostis Vulgaris*.) This grass makes excellent pasturage and good yields of fine quality hay, and succeeds on a greater variety of soils than any other grass in general use, giving very good results on light soils and the very best results on heavier, moist, or low-ground soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, and matures its crop at the same time as Timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with Timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterwards. When it gets well established it spreads, and will gradually supplant other grasses. The grades of this seed usually sold are the grade in the chaff, known as "Prime," and the "Fancy Clean" seed, which is the seed cleaned from chaff and all impurities. We would strongly advise our customers to sow the Fancy Clean seed in preference to the Prime, or the seed in the chaff, as it will give much better and more satisfactory results. Our **Trade Mark Brand** of the Fancy Red Top is of extra fine quality, and carefully cleaned from impurities. We can also furnish the Choice and Prime Fancy Red Top as usually sold. It requires eight to ten pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Clean seed, or two to three bushels of the Prime seed in the chaff. When sowing with Timothy, sow five pounds of the Fancy Clean seed and eight pounds of Timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the fall or spring. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** Fancy seed, 12 cts. per pound; per one hundred pounds, \$10.00. Prices in quantity quoted upon application. Prime Red Top, in the chaff, about 40c. per bushel of ten pounds.

Bermuda Grass. This is a most valuable perennial pasturage grass all through the South, and also produces good yields of hay on rich soils in the far South. It is very well adapted to light soils, and, in some sections of the South, is the only pasture grass that will make a sod on this class of soil. It is also of the greatest value on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a most valuable summer pasturage grass. It is rather difficult to eradicate when once established, but this is also a strong recommendation wherever permanent grass is desired. Provided proper methods are used, however, Bermuda Grass land can easily, if desired, be planted in other crops, the only requirement being that the Bermuda Grass sod be deeply ploughed and thoroughly inverted, so as to give the crops that are planted on same a good start, when the shade from these will prevent the Bermuda Grass from growing. Fine crops of Cow Peas, Corn, and Wheat have been raised on Bermuda Grass sods that, previous to the land being taken up in it, would hardly produce a crop at all, showing that Bermuda Grass is not only a most valuable permanent pasture grass, but is also a valuable permanent improver of the soil. The seed should be sown in March or April, at the rate of three to five pounds per acre. Prepare the ground well, making a good, firm seed-bed, as the seed is small, and cover very lightly with roller or brush harrow (roller is best) to a depth of not more than half an inch. Price of seed, 75c. per lb. Special prices on large lots.

Poa Compressa. Dr. Chas. W. Dabney, late Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in a recent article on this grass, says of it as follows: "Among the most valuable pasture grasses, especially for Piedmont soils and the more gravelly or sand soils of the hill country of the South generally, is *Poa Compressa*, called in the North "Canada blue grass," "wire grass," "Loudoun little blue grass," or "spear grass" in Virginia. . . . It has proved very successful in other portions of the South, and appears to be particularly well adapted for the dry, sandy and loamy soils, with clay subsoils, which are so common throughout the Appalachian region. It prefers a well-drained soil, and will do well on a rather dry one. If encouraged a little, it will grow on thin, light soils, and is almost as valuable as Bermuda Grass for the prevention of washing. Its natural home, however, is the red loams of the Appalachian region, where it makes a heavy sod that yields good pasture for spring



Meadow Fescue Grass.

and fall. Experience at the Tennessee Experiment Station teaches us that it should not be pastured or mown too closely between May and September, but that it will stand moderate pasturing even then. All grazing animals eat it greedily, oxen fatten well upon it, and cows produce rich milk and finely flavored butter. No better grass can be found for sheep. The flat, bluish stems are compact and tough, so that it shrinks less in drying than most other grasses, and, as a result, makes a very heavy hay. Like blue grass, it does not do so well as a pasture grass on soft or wet soils, where the hoofs of animals cut its runners, and thus soon exterminate it."

The above is Dr. Charles W. Dabney's description and experience. Our own experience with this grass has not been uniformly satisfactory, and we would recommend our customers, in sections where it is untried and unknown, to experiment with it on a small scale before sowing it to a large extent. Price of the seed, \$1.25 per bushel of 14 lbs.

Johnson Grass. (*Sorghum Halapense*.) This is a most valuable crop for the South; it is not properly a grass, but is really a perennial sorghum. It grows rather coarse, but makes a large yield of forage, which, when young and tender, is relished by stock, and makes a large yielding crop of either permanent pasture or hay; but we would not advise to sow this variety if the ground will be required for other crops, as it will be difficult to eradicate it from the soil when it once gets a hold. It should also be cut just as the seed head is making its appearance, before it flowers. If the seed is allowed to form, it not only does not make as good a quality of feed, but the seed being scattered by the droppings of animals, it is likely to appear in cultivated fields and places where it is not wanted. If this is done there is no difficulty in confining it to the fields where it is sown, cut in the way above indicated. Its nutritive qualities are said to be superior to Timothy hay, and when carefully handled it is one of the most valuable and satisfactory forage crops that the Southern farmer can grow. Sow at the rate of one bushel per acre, either in the fall or spring. Per bushel about \$1.75 of 24 lbs.

Hungarian or Awnless Brome Grass. (*Bromus Inermis*.) This is comparatively a new grass in this country, but in Hungary, Europe, its principal home, it is the chief meadow grass of the sandy moorlands. It grows coarse, resembling Orchard Grass; prefers light, dry soil. The first year we grew it on good loamy soil we were much pleased with it, but the second year the product was not equal to Tall Meadow Oat or Orchard Grass. It roots deeply, and stands protracted droughts well, and will thrive upon soils too poor and dry to grow anything else but broom sedge, hence is valuable for such situations, both for grazing and hay, and especially in mixtures with other grasses. Sow at the rate of from two to three bushels per acre, when sown by itself, either in the fall or spring. Per lb. 20c.; bush. of 14 lbs. about \$2.00.

Sheep Fescue. (*Festuca Ovina*.) It is a densely tufted perennial grass for dry, sandy and rocky soil, where scarcely any other species will grow. It roots deeply, and forms a dense, short tuft, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds, where the soil is sandy. It affords wholesome food for all cattle, especially sheep. Specially recommended for pasturage mixtures. Sow about 25 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 50c.; bush. (14 lbs.) \$1.75.

Hard Fescue. (*Festuca Duriuscula*.) This does not produce so much as many other grasses, but it thrives well in dry situations where other grasses would fail, withstands summer drought, is green through the winter, grows a foot or two high; a great pasture grass, valuable in mixtures. Per bus. (14 lbs.), \$1.75.

Red Fescue. (*Festuca Rubra*.) A valuable hay and pasturage grass, especially for permanent mixtures. It has creeping roots, which in dry and sandy soils are often as strong as wire-grass. Sow about two bushels per acre, if sown by itself. Per lb. 15c.; bushel (14 lbs.) \$1.75.

Meadow Foxtail. (*Alopecurus Pratensis*.) A fine permanent pasture grass, which does not come to perfection until two or three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate quality as to moisture or dryness. It resembles Timothy, but is three or four weeks earlier, being one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring. No grass bears the hot sun better, and frequent mowings do not injure it. Sow fifteen pounds per acre. Per lb. 25 cts.

Crested Dog's Tail. A valuable pasturage grass, largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hillsides. Per lb. 25c.

Wood Meadow Grass. An early, nutritious grass. Does well under trees, as it is specially suited for shady places. Recommended for lawn and pasturage mixtures. Per lb. 30c.

Creeping Bent Grass. (*Agrostis Stolonifera*.) This grass is considered of great value in Europe. It has creeping or stoloniferous roots. It succeeds well on moist places or lands subject to occasional overflow. It has a fair nutritive value, and is recommended highly for mixtures for grazing. Per lb. 18c.

Rough Stalk Meadow Grass. (*Poa Trivialis*.) This is a valuable grass to cultivate in moist, sheltered soils, possessing highly nutritive qualities, coming to perfection at a desirable time, and being exceedingly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. Per lb. 35c.



Hungarian Brome Grass.

CLOVER SEED.



Red Clover.

Our trade in Clover seed is very large. Our **Trade Mark Brand** is the best and cleanest that it is possible to procure. We can also supply the grades of Choice and Prime as usually sold. Prices of Clover Seed fluctuate. Prices given below are those existing at the time this catalogue is issued. We shall take pleasure in quoting current prices at any time, or will fill any orders entrusted to us at lowest prices the day order is received.

RED CLOVER. (*Trifolium Pratense*.) This is one of the most valuable farm crops, and is largely used for pasturage and hay and as an improver of the soil. Red Clover on good soil will yield two or three cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality feed. Like other leguminous plants, Red clover draws largely for its sustenance from the atmosphere, gathering nitrogen and other constituents required by cultivated crops; its roots penetrate deeply, drawing from the subsoil, thus acting as a soil improver, and not only increasing the productiveness of the land, but putting it in better condition than before. In some sections in the South it is the custom, where tobacco and cotton are largely grown, to "rest" fields every few years. It would be vastly better if, instead of leaving these lands unoccupied, they were sown in Red clover. In this way farmers would not only get a crop of forage, but the land would be very much improved by this crop being grown on the soil. Clover, intelligently used, is the farmers' best friend, not only furnishing most nutritious feed, but restoring fertility to worn-out lands. It is strongly to be recommended, however, that clover be used in a rotation of crops, and not grown successively on the same fields. A top-dressing of 200 pounds of Land Plaster to the acre on clover in the spring improves the growth wonderfully. Clover should

be cut for hay when in full bloom. Can be sown either in the fall or spring. September and March are the best months for seeding clover. When sown by itself, sow ten to twelve pounds per acre. Sown with Orchard Grass, six or seven pounds of clover with one-and-a-half bushels of Orchard Grass per acre will give a liberal seeding. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** Red Clover Seed, choicest and cleanest quality, about \$4.90 per bushel. Choice quality seed, about \$4.75 per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER. (*Trifolium Pratense*.)

This variety is a selection of the Red Clover, and is similar to it both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger, and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, as it matures about the same time. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself, or with Timothy six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding. Price fluctuates. Present price (January 2d) for our **Trade Mark Brand** is \$5.00 per bushel. Choice quality seed about \$4.75 per bush.

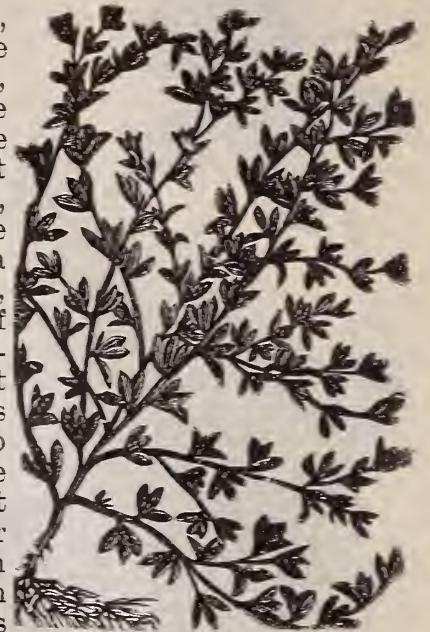
LUCERNE, or ALFALFA, is one of the most valuable continuous cutting forage plants for the South, and should be sown by every farmer. Owing to its deep-rooting propensity, it withstands dry weather better than almost any other crop, and thus not only furnishes forage all through the year, but during droughts, when the supply from other crops is cut short. Alfalfa, when fully established, will yield five or six cuttings a year, and from six to ten tons of dry hay per acre, and a yield of as high as sixteen tons has been reported. The richer and cleaner the land, and the more thoroughly the soil has been prepared before sowing, the larger will be the yield per acre. It also makes an excellent green feed, and it is very nutritious and relished by all cattle. Alfalfa in the South does best to follow some cultivated crop like cotton or corn that has been kept free from weeds. When well established, it will last for several years without reseeding. Sow at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre. It is best sown in drills and cultivated the first season, although it can be sown broadcast successfully on good, clean soil. Can be sown in the months of March, April, September, or early in October. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** Alfalfa seed, 12c. per lb.; \$5.75 per bushel.



Lucerne, or Alfalfa.

ALSIKE CLOVER. (*Trifolium Hybridum.*) This makes a good pasturage on stiff, moist soils, but its chief value is for hay. It will stand any amount of cold, but does not like too much heat, hence it is more suited to the alluvial valleys of our mountains than to the coast region of the South. As Alsike Clover flowers later than Red Clover, it is more suitable to sow with Timothy. Per lb. 12c.; bus. about \$5.75.

JAPAN CLOVER. (*Lespedeza Striata.*) Prof. F. A. Gulley, of Mississippi, says of this plant: "For the South, Japan Clover is, without exception, the most valuable plant that grows. After once started, it grows spontaneously, except on lime land. It keeps hills from washing, even coming in to fill the washes." Experience with this forage plant in Virginia confirms its value for the poorer soils of this and other Southern States. In places where it was sown several years ago it is found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the roadsides, ditch-banks, and over neglected fields; at the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops. It is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes, although in the far South it yields good crops of hay. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedge land, etc., without any preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place and driving out broom-sedge and wire-grass. It is best not to graze it the first season too early, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or clovers, but on waste land or poor, worn-out soils it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasturage. Sow at the rate of ten pounds per acre, in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown. Per lb. 25c.; bushel of 25 lbs., \$4.50.

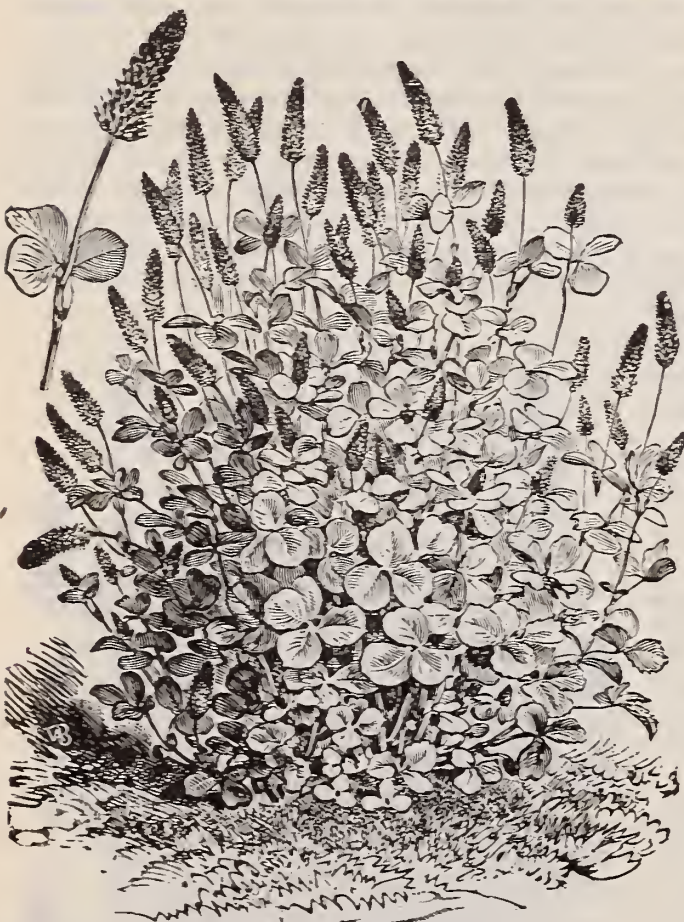


Japan Clover.

WHITE CLOVER. (*Trifolium Repens.*) This variety is indigenous to America, and does well in almost any kind of soil, but prefers moist situations. It will thrive better on land containing iron than any other kind of clover. It is largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of five or six pounds per acre. Price, 20c. per lb.

BURR CLOVER. Recommended for fall seeding only. Full information in our Fall Catalogue. Price, about \$2.50 per bushel.

CRIMSON or SCARLET CLOVER. Recommended for fall seeding only in this section, although spring seedings do fairly well in some sections of the country. The use of this crop is rapidly extending all throughout the South. In addition to its value for feeding purposes, the fact that it prevents winter-leaching of the soil, improving the condition and productiveness of lands wherever sown, is causing it to grow in public favor everywhere. Even where the crop is cut off for green feed or hay the soil is greatly improved by the action of the roots and by the increased quantity of nitrogen added to the soil, enabling the farmer to grow better crops with less fertilizer, and at the same time permanently improve the land wherever the Clover is grown. It is undoubtedly the cheapest and at the same time one of the best soil improvers that can be used, also making fine winter and spring grazing, splendid early green feed, or a good hay crop. Sow at the rate of fifteen pounds per acre in August, September, or October. We strongly recommend, particularly in this crop, that farmers always sow our **Trade Mark Brand**, which is the highest grade **new crop** seed. One-year-old seed, while it will germinate well, and is nice looking seed, does not seem to throw out as strong a sprout as the new crop seed, and will not stand unfavorable weather nearly as well. A firm seed bed is also a particularly important factor in getting satisfactory stands of this crop, and it is better to sow it on land that has been ploughed at least two or three weeks previous to seeding. When this is done, all that is necessary is to



Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

run a very light harrow over the soil to loosen the surface before seeding, then sow the seed, and run a roller or light brush harrow over it to lightly cover the seed (roller is best). With good preparation and careful seeding, and our **Trade Mark Brand** of seed is sown, there will be practically no difficulty in securing good stands of Crimson Clover, unless the weather comes very severely hot or dry after seeding. Price of new crop **Trade Mark Brand** January 1st, \$4.00 per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote existing prices at any time upon request.

WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER. This is identical in appearance with the Early Crimson or Scarlet Clover, except it is about three weeks later in maturing, and has a beautiful white flower instead of a crimson flower, and on this account it furnishes more and later grazing. This White Crimson is not as generally grown as the Early Crimson, but those who have grown it are very much pleased with it, and from present indications it is sure to grow in public favor. Time of seeding, quantity per acre, etc., same as the Early Crimson. Price, 10c. per lb.; \$4.00 per bushel.

Wood's Celebrated Grass and Clover Seed Mixtures.

ADAPTED TO VARIOUS SOILS AND SITUATIONS, AND ALSO
FOR HAY OR PERMANENT PASTURES.



This represents a crop unsuited to the soil.

This represents a crop of Wood's Grass Mixture adapted to the soil.

Authorities on grasses have always favored the combination of different grasses for increased crops, both for hay and permanent pasturage, and the great benefit of combining suitable grasses for different soils is unquestioned. The special mixtures which we offer are the results of many years of experience and careful experiment, and we are constantly benefiting by our experience in improving the combinations of the different grasses offered, as the grasses prove more successful in different mixtures on the various soils. We are always glad to give our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in these matters, and will cheerfully take pleasure in advising them as to the best mixtures adapted to their soils and purposes, if they will correspond with us in regard to same.

— We have in the following mixtures combined grasses suitable for the various soils and use for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasturage are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth, and give a succession from the first of spring until late in winter, while for those desired more for cutting for hay we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended. The results given by the use of our mixtures have been most satisfactory, and have resulted in very large increase in our trade, as our customers find that they produce very much better and more satisfactory crops both of hay and pasturage than when only one or two kinds of grasses or clovers are sown.

We give below the kind of grasses contained in the different mixtures :

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5, For Permanent Pasture, but can be Mown.

MIXTURE No. 1.—For Light, Dry, Gravelly, or Sandy Soils.

Composed of the following grasses :

Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Crested Dog's Tail,
Hard Fescue,
Sheep Fescue,

Meadow Fescue,
Orchard Grass,
Fancy Red Top,
Perennial Rye Grass,

Hungarian Brome Grass,
White Clover,
Red Clover.
Poa Compressa.

Sow 35 or 40 lbs. to the acre. Price, 12c. per lb.; \$10.75 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 2.—For Good Loam Soil.

Composed of the following grasses :

Meadow Foxtail,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Meadow Fescue,
Poa Compressa,

Orchard Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass,
Fancy Red Top,

Italian Rye Grass, .
Red Fescue,
Red Clover.
White Clover.

Sow 35 or 40 lbs. to the acre. Price, 12c. per lb.; \$10.75 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 3.—For Heavy Loam or Clay Soils.

Composed of the following grasses:

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Meadow Foxtail, | Meadow Fescue, | White Clover, |
| Orchard Grass, | Tall Meadow Oat Grass, | Kentucky Blue Grass, |
| Fancy Red Top, | Alsike Clover, | Perennial Rye Grass, |
| Italian Rye Grass, | Red Clover, | Creeping Bent. |

Sow 35 or 40 lbs. to the acre. Price, 12c. per lb.; \$10.75 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 4.—For Moist Bottom Land.

Composed of the following grasses:

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Creeping Bent Grass, | Orchard Grass, | Rough Stalked Meadow Grass, |
| Kentucky Blue Grass, | Alsike Clover, | Italian Rye Grass, |
| Meadow Foxtail, | Wood Meadow Grass, | Mammoth Clover, |
| Timothy, | Meadow Fescue, | Perennial Rye Grass. |
| | Fancy Red Top, | |

Sow 30 or 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 12c. per lb.; \$10.75 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 5.—For Wet Bottom Land.

Composed of the following grasses:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Rough Stalked Meadow Grass, | Meadow Fescue, | Wood Meadow Grass, |
| Fancy Red Top, | Timothy, | Mammoth Clover. |
| Italian Rye Grass, | Alsike Clover, | Sheep Fescue. |
| Meadow Foxtail, | Creeping Bent Grass, | |

Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Price, 12c. per lb.; \$10.50 per 100 lbs.

Nos. 6 to 9, For Mowing for Hay, but can be Grazed.**MIXTURE No. 6.—For Light, Dry, Gravelly, or Sandy Soils.**

Composed of the following grasses:

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Orchard Grass, | Perennial Rye Grass, | Fancy Red Top, |
| Tall Meadow Oat Grass, | Hungarian Brome Grass, | Meadow Fescue. |
| Red Fescue, | Red Clover, | |

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 12c. per lb.; \$10.75 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 7.—For Good Loam Soil.

Composed of the following grasses:

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Meadow Foxtail, | Orchard Grass, | Red Fescue |
| Tall Meadow Oat Grass, | Perennial Rye Grass, | Red Clover. |
| Meadow Fescue, | Kentucky Blue Grass, | |

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 12c. per lb.; \$10.75 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 8.—For Heavy Loam or Clay.

Composed of the following grasses:

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Meadow Fescue, | Kentucky Blue Grass, | Fancy Red Top, |
| Orchard Grass, | Meadow Foxtail, | Red Clover, |
| Perennial Rye Grass, | Tall Meadow Oat Grass. | Timothy. |

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 12c. per lb.; \$10.75 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 9.—For Moist Bottom Land.

Composed of the following grasses:

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Fancy Red Top, | Meadow Fescue, | Alsike Clover. |
| Timothy, | Sapling Clover, | Rough Stalked Meadow. |
| Kentucky Blue Grass, | | |

Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Price, 12c. per lb.; \$10.50 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 10.—For Good Loam Soil, Shaded with Trees.**FOR PASTURE OR HAY.** Composed of the following grasses:

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Wood Meadow Grass, | Rough Stalked Meadow, | Fancy Red Top, |
| Orchard Grass, | White Clover, | Red Clover, |
| Hard Fescue | Italian Rye Grass, | Perennial Rye Grass, |
| Meadow Foxtail, | Kentucky Blue Grass, | Crested Dog's Tail. |
| Creeping Bent, | Meadow Fescue, | |

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.; \$11.75 per 100 lbs.

**CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER.**

For Sowing Seed Grain, Clover Seed, Etc.

The best Seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of Grain, Clover Seeds, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly, and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$3.00.

SEED CORN==White Field Varieties.

Our Virginia grown seed corns gives the very best and most satisfactory results all through the South, succeeding and giving much better and more satisfactory yields than corn grown in the North and West. We are receiving large numbers of voluntary testimonials from our customers, testifying to the fine results from planting our seed corns, and our sales have increased to a very large extent all throughout the South. The following extract from a letter received from one of our customers fully bears us out in our claims for the superiority of Virginia grown seed corn:

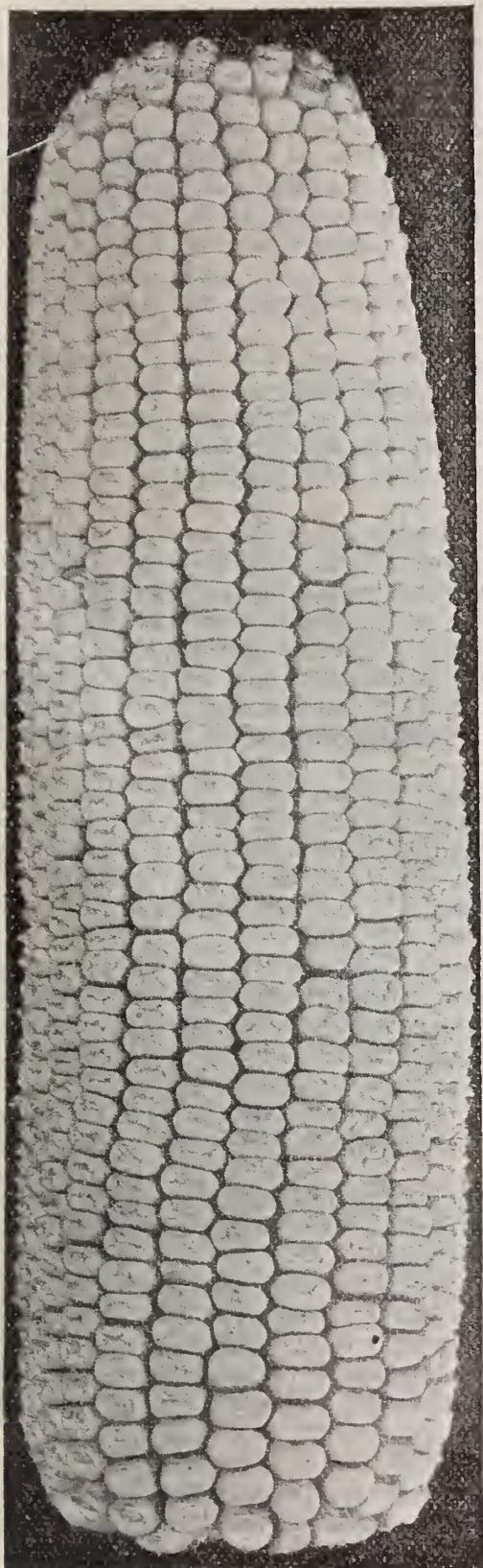
"WALKER Co., ALA., Jan. 10, 1898.—*The Southern Farmer*, of New Orleans, pays you a high compliment in its last issue. Col. Newman, formerly Director of the Experiment Station at Auburn, in this State, strongly advised us to plant corn grown in the latitude of Virginia. He was one of the best practical agriculturists ever in this State, and I found that his views were backed up by results, for seed corn grown in your State matured fully two weeks earlier than the same kinds grown here. THOMAS BRIGDEN."

We do not believe that in the history of the seed trade there was ever offered a better selection of the varieties of corn adapted to the South that we offer in the following list. All of them have been thoroughly tested, and can be recommended and planted with confidence.

HOLT'S STRAWBERRY CORN. We sold this corn very generally throughout the South last year with the very best and most satisfactory results, our customers being unanimous in its praise as one of the largest-yielding corns they had ever planted. Our attention was originally attracted to this fine corn at the Raleigh (N. C.) fair in 1895, where it took the first premium for the best and most productive field corn. We were so favorably impressed with it that we secured some of the seed and supplied it to one of our largest corn growers in this State, who has planted over two hundred acres in it for the past two years, making estimated crop yields each year of over 10,000 bushels, and yielding one-third more than any corn he had ever grown, in an experience of over thirty years. This corn produces a very large ear, and often two ears to the stalk, the ears running from ten to twelve inches in length and from fourteen to sixteen rows to the ear. The grain is very large and deep, with comparatively small red cob. It makes a large growth of fodder, and good sized stalk. It is rather late in maturing, preserving its fodder in good shape after earlier corn is dried up, and withstands drought better than any other corn with which we have had experience, this characteristic being particularly noticeable by those who have grown it. It is a white corn, but some ears of strawberry or striped grain appears in it, hence its name. The seed which we offer is from selected ears of the white corn, and we believe it will produce nearly all its crop in white corn. Even the striped or red grains, however, make white meal, as the stripe is only on the skin of the grain. We unhesitatingly recommend this corn to our customers as one of the most satisfactory and largest yielding field corns in cultivation. It is one of the best corns for feeding to stock, as the kernel contains much more nutritious matter, and in this respect it is much superior to corns of a flinty nature. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; two bushel lots and over, \$1.10 per bushel.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC CORN. This is a valuable variety of white corn, first produced by the late General Cocke on his plantation on the James river. Since that time it has been very greatly improved by careful selection and cultivation. On land of good fertility, and especially on river low grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from two to four ears to the stalk, and we have this year seen growing as high as eleven good ears to the stalk. This prolificacy makes it a heavy yielding corn. One farmer in Fluvanna county, Va., produced 160 bushels of corn of this variety on one acre of land, and 1,575 bushels on 15 acres, or an average over the 15 acres of 105 bushels per acre. Had the season been a more propitious one, he believes the yield would have been still greater. The ears are of good average size, the grain being of a white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy corn. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.10. Two bushel lots and over, \$1.00 per bushel.

CARY'S KLONDYKE CORN. This fine white corn is the result of several years careful selection and growing by Col. W. Miles Cary, formerly of Sublett & Cary, commission merchants of Richmond, Va., but now of Charlotte county, Va. The description as given by him is as follows: It is a white dent corn, remarkable for depth of its grain and size of ears, frequently having as many as 26 rows, and, sometimes



*Photograph of ear of Cary's Klondyke
Corn reduced one-third in size.*

SEED-CORN.—*Continued.*

30, and 1,200 to 1,400 grains to the ear; whereas, the ordinary varieties rarely reach 18 rows. It matures its crop in 100 days from planting, has less stalk than ordinary varieties, and far exceeds them in yield. Generally the crop is ready to be housed early in September. Another advantage of this corn is that it has a loose shuck of very fine texture, and stock eat it readily. There is less danger of causing sore mouths to cattle than by feeding the ordinary coarse corn shuck. This variety is specially to be recommended as an early, large-yielding white field corn, and is specially adapted for medium or light soil.

The following letter from one of our customers brings out some of the good points of Cary's Klondyke:

FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA., Nov. 19, 1898.—Regarding Cary's Klondyke Corn, I have to say that when I received the seed I was struck with the size of the heart of the grain, which I suppose is the most nutritious part. I am convinced of its superior quality by the rapidity with which my hogs are fattening. As to yield, it is beyond any I have ever planted. I tested it in a small way with three varieties by selecting one of the choicest ears of each, and measuring the shelled corn. The Klondyke beat them all considerably! I had one ear with thirty-two rows and 1,600 grains, and another shelled a full quart of grains. Lots of them will shell a pint and over; whereas, last year I had some yellow corn, which I thought exceptionally fine, and found it required three ears to shell a quart. I believe it to be the finest corn I have ever seen, but will have to give it another trial before I am fully convinced. Yours very truly.

W. S. BALL.

Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25. Two bushel lots and over, \$1.10 per bushel, bags included.

HICKORY KING. Our stock of this corn is grown for us by the originator, who has steadily improved same every year. It is one of the best and most productive white corns in cultivation, especially for high land, and is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25.

IMPROVED SOUTHERN WHITE SNOWFLAKE. This is a most valuable white field variety, one that makes a large yield, and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear corn, being deep-grained, producing large-sized ears, of a shape that is most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick-growing variety, maturing its crop in about 100 days. It grows about eight feet in height; ear sets four to five feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily, and is valuable for replanting. Will make good corn on poor land where other sorts with large stalks would fail. Our market garden customers will find this a particularly valuable sort for making green corn to sell for roasting-ears. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 20c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50.

GENTRY EARLY MARKET. A very early, large-eared variety, making a flinty white corn. It is very hardy, and can be planted early in the spring as well as late in the summer, after it is too late to plant other varieties, as it matures very quickly. It not only makes a splendid field corn, but is a fine early market variety to sell for green corn, and superior in yield to any other variety of early corn we know of, especially for light land. It has a small stalk, grows seven to ten feet high, and has two or three large ears set low on the stalk. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bush. \$1.50.

BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC. This remarkably prolific corn was introduced by Professor Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a large yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this corn from Texas and Alabama experiment stations rank this as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the South. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.25.

GIANT BROAD GRAIN. This prolific corn is the largest broad grain corn in cultivation. It is the most salable white variety, makes excellent meal, and produces large crops, especially on low lands. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25.

VIRGINIA WHITE DENT. An old favorite Virginia sort, with a small cob and long, deep grains, making very large yields of fine marketable corn. Also makes fine ensilage corn. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 35c.; bushel, \$1.00. In two bushel lots and over, 90c. per bushel.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE CORN. This makes a larger growth and more fodder than any other sort, and we have sold it largely for a number of years, not only to farmers in our own section, but also in the North and West, and it has distinctly proven its superiority for ensilage and fodder purposes over other sorts. For Northern planting, climatic change makes Southern corn especially valuable for fodder and ensilage purposes. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 35c.; bush. 90c. In two bushel lots and over, 75c. per bushel.

Yellow Varieties of Seed Corn.

Improved Golden Dent. We have sold this corn for a number of years past, and believe it to be the best early or quick-growing yellow field corn in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob, and deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive, golden-yellow color. This corn seems to be singularly robust, and withstands injury by wet weather, or other unfavorable conditions, better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in a bright, sound condition. For a first-class, quick-growing, large-yielding yellow corn, this variety is, in our opinion, unsurpassed. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bush. \$1.25. In two bushel lots and over, \$1.10 per bushel.

Clark's Mastodon. This corn has been grown very largely in Virginia and other Southern States the past two years with the most satisfactory results, proving itself one of the largest yielding and most profitable field corns in cultivation. It is a dent variety, of strong growth, long grain, small cob, quick to ear and ripen, and one of the most productive of yellow corns. The seed of this variety does not generally please the eye, but the crop always pleases. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25.

Golden Beauty. An old standard large-yielding yellow corn. It is later than the Golden Dent, but makes a larger ear, and is a very popular field variety in some sections. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25. In two bushel lots and over, \$1.10 per bushel.

Improved Leaming. A quick-growing yellow variety, highly esteemed by those who have grown it. It usually produces two ears to the stalk; is productive. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.25.

SEED OATS.

Virginia Grey Winter, or Turf Oats.

These oats are rapidly making a name and fame for themselves all over the Southern and Middle States. Wherever sown they soon become the principal variety of oats grown. They have long been in high favor in this section; so much so that there are easily ten times as many of the Virginia Grey Winter Oats sown as of any other sort.

For Spring Seeding.—These succeed splendidly, and make surer crop and larger yield than Spring Oats, provided they are put in early, before the middle of March. After that time it would be best to seed the White or Black Spring Oats.

For Fall Seeding.—The Virginia Grey Winter Oats should be sown broadcast, at the rate of one-and-a-half to two bushels per acre, in August or September; or further South, can be sown as late as the 20th of October. When sown early, and they get well established, they are as hardy as wheat, and will stand as much cold as that crop. They make a good growth before winter sets in, and furnish excellent grazing during the late fall and early spring and during the open spells in the winter without injury to the grain crop afterwards. Their turfing and stooling qualities are remarkable, and even when thinly sown, they will, under anything like favorable conditions, soon spread and cover the ground with thick, heavy growth. The yield of grain is large—from 50 to 70 bushels per acre can reasonably be expected on good soil. On rich soils, and under favorable circumstances, they will yield as high as 100 bushels to the acre. The grain is of a dark grey color, with distinct stripe. It is heavier than the ordinary oats, weighing from 35 to 40 pounds to the measured bushel. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** (best and cleanest quality), 60c. per bushel, bags included. Prime quality Virginia Grey Winter Oats, 55c. per bushel, bags included. Special prices quoted on large lots.

Red Rust-Proof Oats.

These succeed very well indeed on low grounds or stiff soils, or in situations where other oats are much inclined to rust. They make a large yield of heavy, fine grain. Sow in February or March at the rate of one-and-a-half to two bushels per acre. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** (heaviest and cleanest quality), 55c. per bushel; prime quality Rust-Proof Oats, 50c. per bushel, bags included. Special prices quoted on large lots.

Black Spring Oats.

These are usually considered to be the heaviest yielding of Spring Oats. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand**, 50c. per bushel, bags included; prime quality Black Spring Oats, 45c. per bushel. Special prices on large lots.

White Spring Oats.

Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre in February, March or April, the earlier the better. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** (heaviest and cleanest quality), about 50c. per bushel, bags included; prime quality White Spring Oats, about 45c. per bus., bags included. Special prices on large lots.



*Virginia Grey Winter,
or Turf Oats.*

BARLEY—Winter.

This makes a very large and profitable yield of grain, and should be much more largely sown than at present. It also makes excellent fall, winter and spring pasturage, and is largely used in some sections in the South in preference to rye for this purpose, as it makes larger and more dense foliage, and is a stronger and more nutritious food. It can be constantly grazed throughout the winter and early spring, and will be ready to cut for grain two weeks ahead of wheat. The grain makes fine feed for stock and poultry. Principally recommended for fall seeding, although it gives satisfactory results in some sections when sown in the spring. From one-and-a-half to two bushels should be sown to the acre. Price, 75c. per bushel. Special prices on large lots.

RYE—Winter.

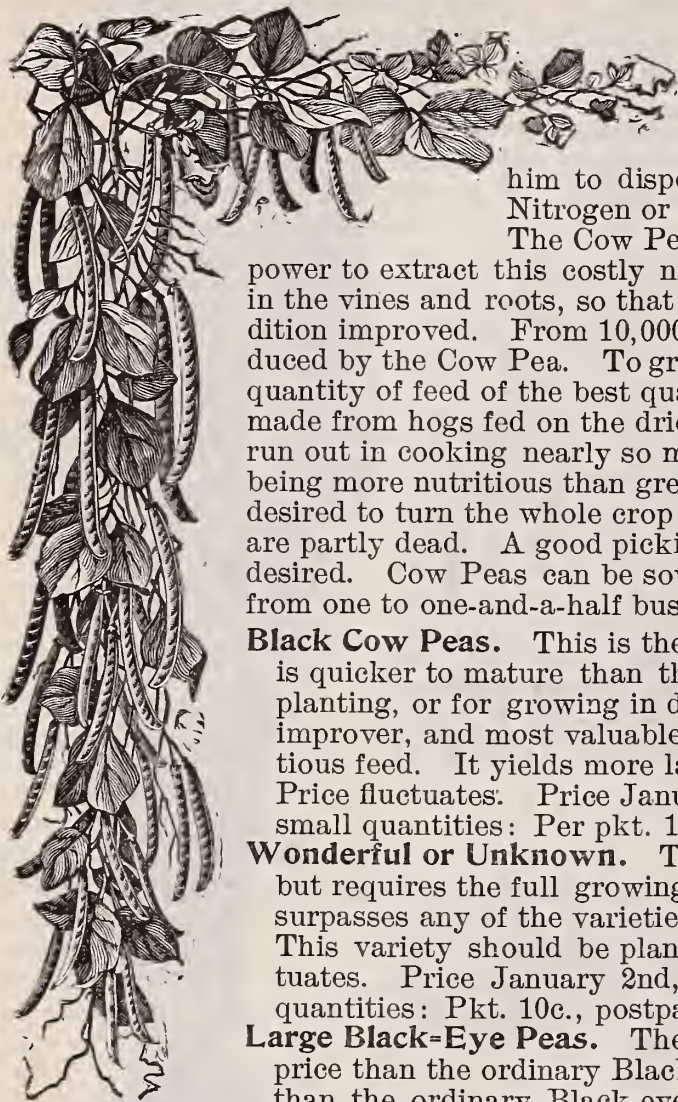
This crop is very largely used all over the South for winter pasturage, early green feed, and for green manuring, as well as for grain; can be successfully sown as early as July and as late as December. Is also sown in the spring for grazing. Sow one-and-a-half to two bushels per acre. Present price is 75c. per bushel, bags included. Special prices on large lots.

SEED WHEAT.

We sell thousands of bushels of the best and most improved varieties of Seed Wheat every year, and our wheats have attained a very high reputation on account of their cleanness and superior quality. We issue in August a descriptive list of Seed Wheats and other seeds for fall sowing, which we shall take pleasure in mailing to any one upon request.

COW PEAS—The Great Soil Improvers.

Makes Poor Land Rich. Makes Good Land More Productive. Also, Makes a Splendid and Nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop, Enriching the Soil even when the Crop is Cut Off.



There is no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow Pea. It makes an enormous growth, enabling the farmer to put plenty of nitrogenous vegetable matter into the soil at a small cost, and so very largely enables

him to dispense with the use of nitrogenous or ammoniated fertilizers. Nitrogen or ammonia in commercial fertilizers is valued at 15c. per lb.

The Cow Pea, to a greater extent than other leguminous crops, has the power to extract this costly nitrogen or ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by the Cow Pea. To grow for hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn. For ensilage they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under, as a soil improver it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before ploughing under, if desired. Cow Peas can be sown in May, June, or up to the middle of July at the rate of from one to one-and-a-half bushels per acre.

Black Cow Peas. This is the variety most largely grown in this immediate section. It is quicker to mature than the Wonderful or Unknown, and is better adapted for later planting, or for growing in districts further north than Virginia. It is a splendid land improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, making an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed. It yields more largely of the shelled peas to the acre than the Wonderful. Price fluctuates. Price January 2nd, \$1.00 per bushel. Special price on large lots. In small quantities: Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 40c.

Wonderful or Unknown. This makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of Cow Peas, and it yields very largely of the shelled peas. This variety should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. Price fluctuates. Price January 2nd, \$1.25 per bushel. Special price on large lots. In small quantities: Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 50c.

Large Black-Eye Peas. The Large Black-Eye Peas are more prolific and bring a higher price than the ordinary Black-eye, and farmers will find it more profitable to plant these than the ordinary Black-eye; they make a profitable crop to grow for picking the dry

peas for sale in our markets during the winter, at the same time make an excellent soil improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to the Black and the Wonderful Cow Peas.

While, of course, allowing the Peas to fully mature, and harvesting the dried Peas detracts somewhat from their value as an improver, still where parties desire to make a money crop and at the same time improve the soil, these are especially desirable. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 50c.; bush., \$1.50.

Price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

Extra Early Black-Eye. This pea matures its crop two to three weeks ahead of the ordinary or Large or Black-Eye Pea, and on this account is of great value for growing for green peas for market, as it enables the gardener to obtain very much higher prices for them. The peas are of medium size, very productive, the best flavored of any of the Cow Peas, and on account of their extreme earliness, are of great value to our market-gardeners. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50.

Whippoorwill. A favorite early bunch-growing variety, has brown-speckled seed, which are more easily gathered than from the vine-growing sorts. This variety is a prime favorite in the North and West on account of its early maturity and habit of growth. Price fluctuates. Price January 2nd, \$1.25 per bush. Special price on large lots. In small quantities: Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 50c.

Red Ripper. The hardiest of all the vine peas, and on this account can be sown earlier. In Georgia it is claimed that the seed will lay in the ground all winter and come up in the spring from self-sown seed. The seed is of a beautiful dark-red color, very prolific in yield of seed and growth of vines, and should be more largely grown than at present. In its hardiness and sureness to produce a crop of peas, it has decided advantage over the Black Pea, and we strongly recommend our farmers, especially in this section, to give it extensive trial. Price per bushel, \$1.40. Special price on large lots. In small quantities: Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 50c.

Claw Cow Peas. A favorite variety in some sections of the South. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Black Pea, but is a little later in maturing. Is prolific, both in yield of peas and growth of vine. Price fluctuates. Price January 2nd, per bushel, \$1.00. Special price on large lots. In small quantities: Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 40c.

Virginia Tobacco Seed.

On pages 36 and 37 we give very full and complete information about tobacco, soils the different kinds are best adapted for, also stating what the different types are adapted for, whether wrappers, fillers, cutters, cigars, etc., and much other useful and valuable information of interest to all tobacco growers. The soils and climate of Virginia are peculiarly adapted to tobacco, and our seed grown here under improved methods possesses the highest vitality and finest qualities.

Canada Field Peas.



Canada Field Peas.

These field peas are entirely different to the Cow Pea, requiring to be sown early in the spring, making their crop ready for cutting in May or June. They are increasing in popularity every year, making a most satisfactory and large-yielding early forage crop. They can be sown in open weather during December, January, February and March, and make large yields of the most nutritious food, which can be used either green or cured for hay. It also makes a good green manuring crop to turn under, but is not equal in this respect to the Cow Peas. They can be sown alone at the rate of one-and-a-half to two bushels to the acre, but a light seeding of oats, rye or barley will increase the yield and help to support the pea vines when the crop comes to maturity. The crop is ready for cutting in May and June, and cures easily and makes splendid hay. We strongly recommend this crop for supplying a large yield of most nutritious early feed. Price fluctuates. Price, January 2nd, \$1.20 per bushel. Special prices quoted on large lots. Cotton bags holding two bushels each, 15c. extra.

BEANS==Soja, Navy, Velvet.

Soja Beans. This is valuable as a field crop for forage and feeding purposes, and also as a soil improver. Its great nutritive value, combined with its enormous yield, make it a most valuable and economical crop to grow. It has a stiff stalk holding the pods well off the ground, and matures all the beans together, enabling the farmer to cut the stalk with the seed, and save the product without going to the great expense of pulling the pods off. They can be fed, vines and all together, or can be easily knocked out when dry, or they can be left standing, and pigs and stock turned into them; and farmers adopting this plan will find that they can feed hogs profitably

to compete with the Western States. We believe this bean to be of the highest agricultural value, and it should be generally grown by our Southern farmers. Sow half a bushel per acre broadcast, or plant in drills three feet apart, and one to one-and-a-half feet between the plants, dropping two or three beans in each hill, which will require one gallon per acre. Pkt. 10c., post-paid; quart, 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50. Special price on large lots.

White Navy Beans. Planted in June or July, these usually make a very profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for market. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping two or three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage; and care should be used not to cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown these will prove a profitable and successful crop. Peck, 50c.; about \$1.60 per bushel. Special price on large lots.

Velvet Beans. For price and full description of this extraordinary new Field Bean, see page 4. These beans should be planted in May or June at the rate of one-and-a-half pecks to the acre in drills five feet apart; they soon make a very rapid growth, completely covering the ground with a thick mass of vines. From our own experience with these beans we believe they will make a larger yield of green forage to the acre than any other crop we have ever had experience with. We recommend them to our customers as an enormous yielding forage and splendid soil improving crop. Pkt. 10c.; quart, 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50. Special price on large lots.



Soja Beans.

Teosinte.

A most Valuable and Enormous Yielding Continuous Cutting Forage Crop.

We strongly recommend our customers who have not done so to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously, and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. In its perfection it produces a great number of shoots, growing ten to twelve feet high, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. Sow in May or June, at the rate of two to three pounds per acre, in drills three-and-a-half to four feet apart. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.



Teosinte.

Sorghums, Millo Maize, Kaffir Corn.

Rural Branching Sorghum. (*White Millo Maize.*) A wonderful branching sorghum, which produces an enormous amount of excellent fodder, and is highly recommended for that purpose. It branches wonderfully after the first cutting. On our trial grounds the past season this outyielded all other varieties in the quantity of forage produced. Three or four cuttings can be made during the season from one sowing. Sow about four pounds per acre. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; bushel, \$2.50.

Yellow Millo Maize. This is quick-growing, and very highly recommended for green food, fodder or ensilage. It makes an enormous yield, making, in favorable seasons, three cuttings from one sowing. It is very nutritious, and greatly relished by all kinds of stock. It also makes a large yield of seed, which makes excellent grain feed for stock and poultry. Sow in May or June, at the rate of six or eight pounds per acre, in drills three feet apart. Per lb. 10c.; bushel, \$2.50.

Early Amber Sorghum. Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. The saccharine matter is of the first quality, and it also produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows ten or twelve feet high. Sow at the rate of one peck per acre, in drills three-and-a-half to four feet apart. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.75.

Early Orange Sorghum. A favorite sorghum in some sections of the South; does not grow quite so tall as Early Amber, but is heavier. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.75.

Kaffir Corn. The fodder of this forage plant is eaten by all kinds of stock. The grain also makes nutritious feed, both for feeding to stock and poultry. Sow end of April or beginning of May, in drills three feet apart, at the rate of four pounds to the acre. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 15c.; 10 lbs. and over, 10c. per lb.

Broomcorn, Improved Evergreen.

An excellent variety; it is a good length, fine, straight, and has a green appearance when ripe, and sells at the highest market price. Sow in drills three feet apart, and thin out to three inches. Sow five pounds per acre. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; bushel, \$1.75.

Price of book, "Broomcorn and Brooms," telling all about growing and marketing broomcorn, 50c., postpaid.

Sunflower Mammoth Russian.

This makes a very large yield of seed, and is valuable to grow for feed for cattle and poultry, the seed being very rich in fat-producing qualities. Pkt. 5c.; quart, 15c.; peck, 65c.; bushel, \$2.00.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass is undoubtedly the best of lawn grasses for the South. See page 38 for full information.

MILLET SEED.

GERMAN, HUNGARIAN, PEARL OR CATTAIL.

German—Choice Southern Grown. Southern grown Millet seed is far superior, both in quality and yield of product, to Western or Northern grown seed. The true German Millet, when properly grown and handled, makes an enormous yield of most nutritious feed, and that without impoverishing the soil to any great extent. To get these results, however, German Millet must be sown thickly, about one bushel per acre, and the crop cut while it is in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm in May, or any time during summer until end of July. Two crops can be seeded and grown during the summer on the same land. Price, about \$1.00 per bushel; peck, 40c.

Hungarian. (*Panicum Germanicum*.) For good low ground on rich soil this makes even a more valuable crop than German Millet. It is considered equal in nutritious qualities to Timothy hay. It is very important, in procuring Hungarian Millet, to get the true seed, as common Millet resembles it very closely, and is frequently found mixed with Hungarian. This lessens both the yield and value of the crop. In this, as in nearly all other seeds, it requires knowledge and experience to procure the best seeds, and it is always much safer to obtain supplies from experienced seedsmen who make the business their life study, rather than from ordinary dealers in seeds, who merely make it their business to buy and sell seeds without having a thorough, practical knowledge of the seed business. Hungarian Millet should be sown from the first of May to the end of July, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Price, about \$1.00 per bushel.

Pearl or Cattail Millet. This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity all throughout the South. It will grow ten to twelve feet high, but cutting can commence when it has attained a height of three or four feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle for furnishing them green feed all through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. Sow 3 lbs. of seed per acre in drills three feet apart. Per pkt. 5c.; lb. 15c.; 10 lbs. and over, 12c. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 9c. per lb.



German Millet.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

A very quick-growing variety of Rape, which makes excellent grazing for sheep; likewise the leaves make very good salad cooked for the table. It can be sown at any season of the year, but is not quite so satisfactory to use in midsummer as the cooler months of the year. It can be sown broadcast at the rate of 8 lbs. per acre and raked in, or in drills fifteen inches apart, when four or five pounds will be sufficient. It will be ready to use eight weeks from sowing if the weather is suitable. It is hardy, and will stand any amount of cold. After it has been grazed it will soon be ready again if the sheep are not kept on it too long so as to eat the buds off the stalks. This will be found a cheap, effective food. Price, 15c. per lb.; 8 lbs. for \$1.00; or in 100-lb. lots and over, 9c. per lb.

BEGGAR WEED. (*Desmodium Molle*.)

Highly recommended as a forage plant for thin sandy lands and pine barrens; vigorous growth, two to five feet high, yielding largely for hay and pasturage; nutritive value compares favorably with red clover, cow peas, etc.

“On the sandy pine lands of the South Atlantic and Gulf States it is probably the most valuable forage plant that can be grown. Its growth is dense; two to four feet high, sometimes seven feet; the forage crop abundant and nutritious.”

Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June, in drills three feet apart, three or four pounds per acre, or broadcast ten to twelve pounds per acre. Cover one to two inches. When two feet high, may be cut for hay or green feed, and will produce successive crops, branching largely from the roots. May be pastured freely in late summer and fall. Price, per lb. 40c.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35c. per lb.

WILD RICE. (*Zizania Aquatica*.)

Grown on the Edges of Ponds or Streams, Attracts Wild Fowl, and Furnishes Refuge for Fish, Etc.

This is a most desirable plant to sow along the edges of marshes, ponds or sluggish streams to make an attractive resort for ducks and other wild fowl. In large ponds or lakes it purifies the water, and also affords plenty of refuge for small and large fish. It can be sown any time after ducks have left the section in the spring, either in marshes and places which will retain moisture most of the summer or in shallow water. Before sowing, the seed should be soaked over-night, and then sown upon the surface of the water covering its permanent bed, when it will immediately sink to the bottom. It is also successfully sown mixed with soil, the soil simply being shovelled into the water. It will grow in shade as well as in the open, and reaches a height of two to three feet, falling over in the fall, so that the ends and seed stalks rest on the water just right for the ducks to feed on it at all times. Price of the seed, 25c. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 20c. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 15c. per lb.

BUCKWHEAT.

For a late summer crop Buckwheat is very desirable and profitable, especially in mountainous sections where Cow Peas do not succeed so well. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, which can usually be sold for remunerative prices. It is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Even when grown for the grain crop, buckwheat is not considered exhaustive to the soil. As a smothering crop where the land is full of objectionable weeds it is very desirable, and it puts the soil in admirable condition for any crop that is desired to succeed it.



Japanese. This variety of buckwheat ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields more largely than that variety. The kernels are larger than those of other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities, it need not be sown quite so thickly. Per peck, 40c.; per bushel, about \$1.00.

Silver Hull. A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality of flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. About \$1 per bushel. Current prices quoted on application

Jerusalem or White French Artichokes.

This variety is not grown from seed, but is grown from tubers, and is cultivated like potatoes. Hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen, until the plant begins to grow again. This saves the labor and expense of harvesting and storing, and will be found very economical. They are excellent for feeding to cattle and sheep, and prove a very profitable food.

ARTICHOKES PREVENT DISEASE IN SWINE.—Mr. E. F. Brockway, a prominent stock-raiser, says on this point: "Since I have been raising artichokes I have been surrounded by herds of cholera hogs, and mine still keep healthy. With abundance of artichokes, I feel that I can almost defy cholera. Had I raised them years ago it would have saved me buying many thousands of bushels of corn."

Mr. J. D. Washington, of Missouri, writes: "I can safely say that artichokes are the cheapest hog food I ever saw, and a good preventive of hog cholera. I have had no sick hogs since I raised artichokes. I have raised from 600 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Hogs will keep fat on them all winter."

Mr. A. C. Williams, a very prominent breeder of Poland Chinas in Iowa, says: "Forty head of hogs and pigs may be kept without other food on an acre of artichokes from the time frost is out of the ground until they grow again, and from October 1st until the ground freezes again. They produce more hog food to the acre than any other crop I am acquainted with, and the hogs will harvest the crop themselves. They also produce an immense quantity of tops, of which cattle and horses are very fond, and which make excellent food when properly cured."

Plant in rows four feet apart, dropping the tubers fifteen inches apart in the rows. Per qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bush. \$1.50. Special price in quantity.

SPANISH CHUFAS.

A nut-grass largely grown in some sections for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown the hogs may be turned into them to feed, thus saving the labor of cutting and feeding required by most crops for this purpose.

Culture.—A light sandy soil is best suited for Chufas. The land should be well ploughed and raked, and about the first of May laid off in rows three feet apart. Plant the chufas fifteen inches apart, putting two to three in each hill; cover lightly and roll. After they are well up, plough between the rows and keep clean. Per pkt. 10c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.00.



Jerusalem or White French Artichokes.

Mangel Wurzels for Cattle. These not only furnish a most excellent and nutritious feed for cattle, but also act as an alterative, keeping cattle in a healthy and thriving condition. They should be largely grown by every farmer, and relied on by him as one of the most important winter feeds. Field Carrots are also very desirable, making a large yield of juicy nutritious feed, giving a change of diet, and containing medicinal qualities which are most beneficial, especially for hogs and cattle, which are being fattened for killing. See pages 12 and 16.

HAIRY OR SANDVETCH. (*Vicia Villosa*.)

A most valuable and nutritious forage plant, succeeding best when sown in the fall; provided, however, it can be gotten in early in the spring, it will give a very fair yield of most nutritious feed. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, materially increasing the quality and flow of milk from cows, and being one of the best foods to fatten animals and put them in good condition.

Sow from July to October, either broadcast or in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. per acre; or it can be sown early in the spring, as stated above, with fair results. Price, per lb. 10c.; bushel of 50 lbs., \$3.00. Special prices on large lots.

WINTER VETCHES. (*Vicia Sativa*.)

This crop, like the Hairy Vetch and Crimson Clover, furnishes most nutritious winter and spring forage crop; is also an excellent soil improver. It has been grown for a number of years both in this section and the South, and has proved a most satisfactory crop; and while we believe the Hairy Vetch is destined to supersede it, still it is a very good plan to grow both of these crops, so as to find out which suits your soil and purposes best. Then, too, by comparing the growth of these crops, correct ideas of their great value can be obtained. Price, lb. 10c.; bushel (50 lbs.), \$2.50.



Hairy or Sandvetch.

COTTON SEED.

Truitt's Improved. A variety originating in Georgia, which has proved to be one of the best of the long-limbed varieties. Stalk low, broad and open, with long limbs with short joints, often bearing bolls on opposite sides of limbs. The plant is very vigorous growing, with large, dark green foliage. It makes a very superior quality of lint cotton, and usually brings the highest prices in our markets. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.00.

Allen's Long Staple. One of the best of the long staple varieties. The plant is a vigorous grower, averaging about 4 to 4½ feet in height, with light green foliage. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.00. Special prices on large lots.

Herlong. A favorite cluster variety. Very largely grown all throughout the South. Used largely as a main crop cotton. Bolls of medium size and round. Average height of plant, about 3 feet, with light green foliage. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.00. Special prices on large lots.

Peerless. One of the most prolific of the cluster varieties of cotton in cultivation, and the standard variety all throughout the South. The plant is vigorous in growth, limby and short-jointed, clustering heavily, and adapted to all sections. Specially recommended for early planting. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.00. Special prices on large lots.

Drake's Cluster. A favorite Southern variety. Of early maturity, very productive, and makes an excellent quality of lint. We recommend this variety as being a heavy yielder and adapted to most soils. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.00.

Peterkin's Improved Cotton. A valuable variety, largely grown in South Carolina and Georgia, and in great favor. It is a prolific, well-limbed, open growing variety, characterized by its small seed, and yielding nearly 40 per cent. of lint. The gross yield per acre compares with other leading varieties, while the net yield of lint per acre exceeds other sorts. The staple is equal to best grades of uplands, full length, strong and even. Bears drought better than the common cotton, and is not easily blown out by wind. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.00.

Hawkins' Extra Prolific Cotton. An early variety, very prolific, yielding a superior quality of lint and staple. It is a tall grower and branches freely, the limbs being literally covered with bolls, which are of a large size. The seed cotton yields from 38 to 40 per cent. of lint. Per pkt. 10c.; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.00.

Sea Island. This variety is grown almost exclusively by the planters on the islands in the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C., whence it takes its name. It produces the finest quality lint of any American sort in cultivation, selling at a higher price than any other sort. We have made arrangements with one of the largest planters in the Sea Island district to supply us with an extra fine stock of this seed. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 20c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50.

Peanuts. Virginia's noted crop. Plant in April or May, in drills three feet apart, placing the nuts twelve or fifteen inches apart in the drill. Cultivate flat and keep clean. If by mail, add 10c. per qt. for postage.

Selected Virginia. A fine productive strain, selected especially for seed purposes. Qt. 10c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.50. Special prices in quantity.

Spanish. This is grown very largely for feeding, the vines or tops making a large yield of excellent and most nutritious hay. If the vines and nuts are pulled up and cured together it makes one of the richest and most fattening feeds for hogs that can be grown. The nuts are small size, but thin hull and full kernel, and are produced in enormous quantities. Qt. 10c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.60. Special prices on large lots.

STANDARD FERTILIZERS.

Our Standard Fertilizers are giving most excellent crop results to our customers, and we are constantly in receipt of most gratifying reports in regard to same. **The materials from which these fertilizers are made are of the best quality.** The ammonia and nitrogen are derived from animal matter, such as meat, blood and fish, and high-grade sulphates and nitrates. The phosphoric acid is from high-grade acid phosphate and bone. The potash is derived from sources calculated to produce the best results on the particular crops for which they are recommended.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer.

Analysis. { Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.
Potash soluble, 3 to 4 per cent.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$2.40 ; per ton, \$23.00.

This fertilizer is specially prepared and highly recommended for all vegetable crops. It gives most excellent results on Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Melons, and Tomatoes. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 lbs. per acre broadcast, mixing a little with the soil. A good substitute for stable manure, or can be used in connection with it.

Standard Potato Fertilizer.

Analysis. { Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.
Potash (actual), 5 to 6 per cent.; free from kainit, chlorides or muriates.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$2.60 ; per ton, \$25.00.

This fertilizer is especially prepared for Irish and Sweet Potatoes, but will give splendid results on all root crops. On Irish Potatoes it will make large, smooth tubers of good keeping qualities. Use 800 to 1,000 lbs. broadcast, or 500 lbs. in drills. If used with stable manure, use 400 lbs. of fertilizer in the row. For Sweet Potatoes, 200 to 400 lbs. per acre will give good results for producing a large yield of smooth, good keeping roots. On Onions, Beets, Salsify, Parsnips, Carrots and Celery use 400 to 600 lbs. per acre in drills, mixing a little with the soil.

Standard Corn Fertilizer.

Analysis. { Ammonia, 1 to 2 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.
Potash (actual), 1 to 2 per cent.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$1.70 ; per ton, \$16.50.

This is specially prepared for the corn crop, containing the necessary ingredients to insure successful crops. It will largely increase the yield of both grain and fodder, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 200 to 400 lbs. per acre in drills.

Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer.

Analysis. { Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.
Potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$2.10 ; per ton, \$20.00.

This brand is specially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting, and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also benefiting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre when drilled with the grain. When broadcasted, use at the rate of 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, and it is better to apply it before seeding the grain and to harrow all in together.

LISTERS' STANDARD BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 2.85 to 3.25 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 10 to 12 per cent.; Soluble Potash, 1.50 to 2.00 per cent. **Bag (167 lbs.), \$2.50 ; per ton (12 bags), \$28.00.**

This is made purely from an animal bone and blood basis—no acid phosphate used. The excellent reputation of this brand in the twelve years we have been supplying it to our customers has been fully maintained, both in satisfactory crop results and in the permanent improvement of soils resulting from its use. Being made purely from an animal bone basis, it cannot, of course, be sold as low as fertilizers in which the phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphate; and while fertilizers deriving their phosphoric acid from the latter source give, as a rule, excellent results, still it is the opinion of many practical farmers that the animal bone basis fertilizers are more reliable and lasting in their effects.

Listers' Standard is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than the use of manure alone. It gives the most satisfactory results on all vegetable crops, being especially recommended for both Late and Early Cabbage, Potatoes, Peas, Melons, Cucumbers, Tomatoes and Corn. It is also excellently adapted for use on grain crops, especially those to be followed by grass. Our customers who have used it for years pronounce it to be one of the most reliable fertilizers for all seasons, whether wet or dry, that they have ever used.

LAND PLASTER.

A supply of Land Plaster should always be kept on hand by every farmer. The well-known benefit derived from the application of this as a top-dressing for Grass and Clover in the spring should make it universally used for this purpose. It is most useful as an insecticide, and to use when planting Potatoes, and also to use in stables, cattle-stalls, chicken-houses, on manure piles, etc. It will add very largely to the manure value of the farm if it is freely used, as it prevents the escape of ammonia, at the same time stopping foul odors and adding to the cleanly appearance of stables, etc., where used. As a top-dressing for Grass and Clover crops, it should be applied at the rate of 200 or 300 lbs. per acre the first open growing weather in the spring. Price, 75c. per bag of 200 lbs. \$7.00 per ton.

MAPES' MANURES.

We represent the Mapes' Formula and Peruvian Guano Company in this section for the sale of Mapes' High Grade Manures, and from practical experience can strongly recommend them to our farmers, believing they will give the most profitable and satisfactory results. Their use not only increases the yield and quality of the crop, but makes the land grow richer and more productive year by year. Descriptive pamphlet, giving full information about Mapes' special brands for different crops and soils, sent free on application.

The Choicest Materials in the Mapes' Manures.

The basis of the Mapes' Manures is pure bone. The other materials added are all of the *highest grade* and *best known forms* of plant-food, such as sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, Peruvian guano, ground dried pure blood, dried pure flesh, soluble high grade potash, magnesia, etc., all *intimately* blended together, in fine mechanical condition, in the **proper proportions** and in the forms best adapted to meet the demands of the crops for which they are recommended. All the phosphoric acid is from pure animal bone and Peruvian guano. No rock or phosphate of iron or any inferior ingredients are ever used in the Mapes' Manures. The Mapes' Formula and processes of manufacture are the result of life long experience and study, and are not known to competitors. To duplicate these goods, so far as shown by chemical analysis, would not, in any way, be equivalent to duplicating them in practical value or results to the grower. The high reputation and large and steadily increasing sale of the Mapes' Manures to the best and most successful farmers and truckers are the best test of their great merit and reliability for the different crops on which they are used. The Mapes' Company is one of the oldest fertilizer firms in the country, and there are no fertilizers that have a higher reputation among the most critical trade to-day than the Mapes' Manures.

Mapes' Vegetable Manure, or Complete Manure for Light Soils.

SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO FOR QUICK RESULTS AND LASTING BENEFITS.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, available, 8 to 10 per cent.; Soluble Potash, 6 to 8 per cent. **Bag (200 lbs.), \$4.00; per ton, \$40.00.**

A strictly high grade fertilizer, especially adapted for use by truck-growers, and on all classes of soil, with or without stable manure, for vegetables, insuring quick growth, tenderness, productiveness, fine flavor, nutritious quality, and early maturity—one to two weeks earlier than by usual methods. It is specially recommended for, and is largely used by our leading truckers upon the following crops: Radishes, Lettuce, Beets, Onions, Peas, Snap Beans, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Pepper, Spinach, Early and Late Cabbage, Egg Plant, Early Turnips, Melons, Squashes, and Asparagus beds.

This fertilizer is also, from the nature of its analysis and constituents, a complete manure for light soils, and on this class of soils will give the most excellent results on all farm crops, including Corn, Grass and Grain crops. On heavier soils for these latter crops we would, however, recommend the Complete Manure.

Mapes' Complete Manure, "A" Brand.

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR STABLE MANURE.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 3½ per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, available, 10 to 12 per cent.; Soluble Potash, 2½ to 3½ percent. **Bag (200 lbs.), \$3.50; per ton, \$35.00.**

This is a complete manure for all crops, specially prepared for use on average good or heavy soils. On this class of soils it is specially recommended for use on general farm crops, such as Corn, Millet, Oats, Wheat, Rye, and for all grain crops and seeding to grass with or without grain. The drilling quality of this manure and its effect on Wheat, Rye, and succeeding grass crops, have achieved for it, after many years' use, a very high reputation.

Mapes' Economical Potato Manure. Bag (200 lbs.), \$3.50; per ton, \$35.00.

SUPERIOR TO STABLE MANURE FOR THIS CROP.

Analysis.—Ammonia 4½ to 5 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; Soluble Potash 6 to 8 per cent. (Potash is in the form of high-grade Sulphate and free from Murates and Chlorides.)

This is far superior to stable manure for this crop. Produces better and smoother potatoes, and makes a much larger yield. It is specially prepared and recommended for both Irish and Sweet Potatoes, and also gives excellent results on Asparagus, Beets and other root crops, and is also well adapted and gives the most satisfactory results on Strawberries, Raspberries, and all small fruits. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre in drill for Irish Potatoes, or 500 to 1,000 lbs. broadcast; for Sweet Potatoes, 200 to 300 lbs. per acre in drill.

Mapes' Tobacco Manure. Bag (200 pounds), \$3.60; per ton, \$36.00.

PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR PRODUCING THE FINEST QUALITY LEAF.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 4 to 6 per cent.; Soluble Potash 6 to 7 per cent.

Ammonia derived from No. 1 Peruvian Guano and other sources. Potash from high-grade Sulphate, and entirely free from Murates and Chlorides.

This is a complete tobacco manure, specially prepared for producing a superior quality of leaf, both for fillers and wrappers. It is compounded with a view of meeting the conditions present in the soils of Virginia and North Carolina naturally selected for tobacco. The materials used are based on accurate knowledge from a long experience of practical tests. The results from the use of this Mapes' Tobacco Manure have been most satisfactory, and we strongly recommend our tobacco-growers who are desirous of raising large crops of the finest quality of tobacco to use this brand. The well-known reliability of the Mapes Company, together with the splendid reputation for crop results which their fertilizers have made, warrant the use of this brand on the largest scale by tobacco-growers everywhere.

Mapes' Cereal Brand. Bag (200 pounds), \$2.75; per ton, \$27.50.

FOR CORN, OATS, WHEAT, AND OTHER GRAIN OR GRASS CROPS.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 6 to 8 per cent.; Potash, 3 to 3½ per cent.

This is specially recommended for use on Corn and all grain crops. While it is sold at a comparatively low price, it is made, like all the other Mapes' Manures, from the best materials, the Phosphoric Acid in it being derived from pure animal bone, and not from the acid or rock phosphate from which low-priced fertilizers usually derive this ingredient. It gives most excellent results on Spring Oats to be followed by grass, not only adding largely to the grain crop, but giving the necessary constituents for securing a good stand and growth of grass or clover afterwards. It is also largely used on corn, giving good results.

WOOD'S PURE ANIMAL BONE.

The Pure Animal Bone which we offer is a first-class article of finely-ground bone secured by special arrangement from one of the largest slaughter-houses in this country. Obtaining it direct from headquarters in this way, and from the freshly-killed animals, enables us to offer it much stronger and purer than the ground bone ordinarily supplied. Pure Animal Bone is one of the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can always be relied upon to give excellent results upon the growing crops, at the same time acting as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of dry weather fertilizers, as if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on, or for later crops; whereas the ammoniated fertilizers, or fertilizers made from chemicals, lose a very large proportion of their strength during protracted droughts.

In seeding down grain to be followed by grass, whether used in the spring or fall, it is of the greatest value, not only increasing the grain crop, but aiding very much in securing a good stand and good crops of grass and clover afterwards. Pure bone will give good results on any crop, and it is a good plan, even where quick action is desired, to use the bone in connection with quick-acting fertilizers, even on such crops as early vegetables, Corn, Tobacco, etc. Used in this way, it will not only largely benefit the present crops, but will also show excellent results on succeeding crops planted on the same land afterwards. The benefit to fruit trees, small fruits, and all crops requiring lasting effects from the application of Pure Animal Bone is well known, and we do not believe that a better fertilizer can be used in orchards and on all nursery stock. It is ordinarily used at the rate of from 200 to 500 lbs. per acre, although heavier applications are frequently made. It should be covered or incorporated with the soil at the same time as applied, in order to prevent the escape of ammonia. The guaranteed analysis of Wood's Pure Animal Bone is as follows:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Ammonia, | 3 to 4 per cent. |
| Bone Phosphate, | 50 to 60 per cent. |
| Equivalent to Phosphoric Acid, | 23 to 28 per cent. |

We will state, however, that the analysis by chemists of samples drawn from the bags show up much better than the guaranteed analysis, an analysis made by Dr. Henry Froehling showing as follows:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Phosphoric Acid, | 27.50 per cent. |
| Equivalent to Bone Phosphate of Lime, | 60.04 " |
| Nitrogen, | 5.11 " |
| Equivalent to ammonia, | 6.20 " |

The price of Wood's Pure Animal Bone is \$3.00 per bag of 200 lbs.; \$30.00 per ton. Prices in quantity quoted on application. Special low prices on car lots.

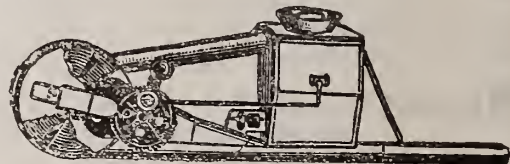
Planet Jr. Garden Tools.

Full Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List Mailed Upon Request.

The remark of one of our customers, "I would not take \$100 for my Planet Jr. if I could not replace it," voices the general satisfaction and profit which the use of these implements gives. Thousands of Planet Jrs. are already in use, with the greatest degree of satisfaction, as they prove themselves great labor-savers, both in cultivating and putting in the seeds, doing the work so quickly and satisfactorily, and adding so much to the uniformity and appearance of the growing crops or gardens where used. The saving in seed, evenness of distribution, either in hills or drills, and the rapidity with which the seed is put in, are all additional reasons why these implements are so highly appreciated by those who have once used them. Be sure and write for special catalogue and price-list, mailed free on application.

Leggett's Paris Green or Dry Insecticide Gun.

Our largest truckers, who are using this implement, recommend it as beating anything in the way of bug-destroying that they ever used. It is particularly valuable to potato-growers. As an effective and economical distributor of Paris Green and all powdered insecticides and fungicides, it is unequalled. Will save its cost over and over again to any trucker or fruit-grower. Descriptive circular mailed on application. Price of Gun, with all attachments, \$7.50.



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Lemon Oil Insecticide. The very best remedy for house plants, effectually destroying Green Fly, Red Spider, Scale, Mealy Bug, Mildew, etc. It has no bad odor, is easy to handle, being soluble in water, and can be applied to plants of most delicate foliage without danger. The "Lemon Oil" is a capital wash for Dogs; it cures mange, destroys insects, and removes impurities from the hide. Will also destroy lice and insects by spraying in hen-pens and poultry-houses. Directions for use on each can. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint tins, 25c.; by mail, 35c.; 1 pint, 40c.; by mail, 60c.; 1 qt. 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. \$1.25; 1 gal. \$2.00.

Diamond Insecticide. Similar to Lemon Oil, and can be applied for same purposes. On account of its cheaper price can be used with profit in the orchard and garden. It will be found excellent for worms and lice on Cabbage, and an effective remedy for all insect pests. For outside, use one part insecticide to 35 or 50 parts of water. Pint, 25c.; qt. 40c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. 75c.; gal. \$1.25; 5 gal. \$3.50; 10 gal. keg, \$10.00.

Thymo Cresol. A perfect Sheep Dip and most effective animal insecticide; invaluable for use in dog-kennels, poultry-houses, etc. It is rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but it is at the same time not only harmless to the skin, but heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A splendid disinfectant, and easy to prepare, being mixed with either hot or cold water. To apply, dilute with water at the rate of from 50 to 150 parts of water to one of Thymo Cresol. Small bottles, 20c.; if by mail, 30c.; large bottles, 35c.; if by mail, 50c.; qt. can, 65c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. can, \$1.00; 1 gal. can, \$1.75. Circulars, giving full directions for use, mailed on application.

Hammond's Slug Shot. One of the best vegetable insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying the Cabbage worm, Potato bug, Tobacco worm, and other insects that prey on vegetation. Not recommended for melon and cucumber vines. Gardeners need have no fear about applying this, as it is not dangerous to handle like Paris Green, etc. Non-poisonous to human life. Price, 5-lb. packages, 25c.; 10-lb. packages, 50c.; 100-lb. lots at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. Bbl. lots in bulk at 4c. per lb. Pamphlet, containing full information, mailed free on application. Small sprinklers for applying Slug Shot, 10c. each; large canisters, 50c. each.

Paris Green. One of the cheapest and most effective poisons for potato bugs and other insects. It is a strong poison, and should be very carefully used. Mix with plaster at the rate of one pound of Paris Green to fifty pounds of plaster, or with water to one hundred gallons. For use on vines or tender vegetables, a larger proportion of plaster or water should be used. Price, 25c. per lb.

Tobacco Dust. One of the cheapest and most effective remedies for destroying lice and worms on Cabbage, striped bugs on Melons, Cucumbers and Squashes, and other insects. It is best to dust on young plants when the dew is on, as it will stick better. For cabbage well grown and plants well grown a little kerosine oil can be mixed with the Tobacco Dust, though great care should be taken not to put in too much oil. Our Tobacco Dust is of very best quality, and will be found not only an effective insecticide, but a splendid fertilizer. Price, 10 lbs. 25c.; 25 lbs. 50c.; 50 lbs. 75c.; 100 lbs. \$1.25; 1,000 lbs. \$10.00.

Tobacco Stems. Very useful for making liquid solution of tobacco for syringing and sprinkling trees, plants, etc. Steep in water twelve hours. \$1.25 per bale (170 lbs.); per ton, \$9.00.

The Lenox Sprayer.



One of the best machines made for applying liquid insecticides. Sprays up or down; covers every leaf as if by fog or dew. For potato-bugs, the garden, cotton and tobacco fields, orchards, grape and small fruit culture. Indispensable to every fruit-grower, trucker and market gardener. Price, \$2.50 each. Descriptive circular mailed on application.

We issue a special Descriptive Catalogue of
Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, and all Nursery Stock,

Which we will mail on application.

Our Nursery Stock is home-grown, acclimated stock, and first-class in every respect. For planting in this section and further South, experience has proven that better results are obtained from stock grown in this section than from stock obtained in the North and West. If you desire to purchase large quantities of Nursery Stock, send us a list of your requirements for special prices.

New Electric Lawn Mower. A well made, easy running, and very satisfactory Lawn Mower, which we offer at very reasonable prices.
Price of Mowers: 12-inch cut, \$3.50; 14-inch cut, \$3.75.

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CONTINUES BEARING ALL SUMMER.



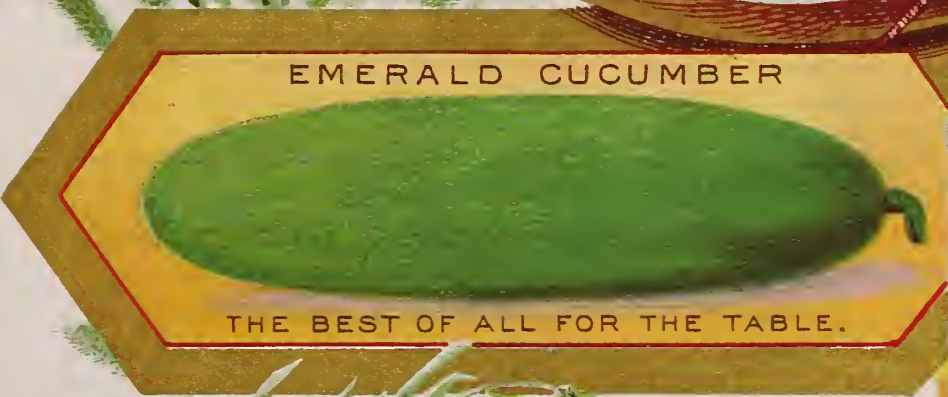
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1707 E. FRANKLIN ST